PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
[illegible] Feb.	PENINSULAR..	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
[illegible] Mar.	ARABIA.....	7303	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL.....	5281	MOLDAVIA	10076
17th "	MACEDONIA..	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10060
31st "	PERSIA.....	7291	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL.....	5281	MOOLTAN.....	10093
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10559
28th "	CALEDONIA ..	7555	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6395
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

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AUSTRALIEN	6,895	Verron	22nd Mar "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

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YARRA	4,218	Sellier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

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OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R.N.R.	5124	27th Feb.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	13th March
MASILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	5716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June

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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LUNGA	2170	Mon.	26 Feb.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	20 Feb.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1709	Thur.	22 Feb.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	23 Feb.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Feb, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,233 tons, on or about 1st March calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd March.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	A. Lova	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March "
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th " "
†‡ PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May "

‡ Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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FILIPPO-ARTELLI	A. Ralonicio	5,831	6th March 1906,

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SOMALI	3655	Winiker	9th March,
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	23rd "

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

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FOR FEBRUARY, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MISSION CHURCH (C. M. S.) GIRGAUM.

ORGAN RECITAL.

THURSDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, at 6-30 P. M

PROGRAMME.

1 Organ.....(a) Prelude .....J. Schmuck,
(b) Berceuse .....Le Mars,
ORGANIST MISSS CHMUCK.

2 Song .....“Children’s Voices”...Claribel,
The Choir (Soloist, Mrs. PLUNKETT.).

3 Violin Solo.....Andante (from Concerto)..Mendelssohn
MR. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.

4 Air (from “The Creation”),“With Verdure Clad”...Haydn
MRS. BOLLAM.

5 Organ.....Minuetto and Trio from Symphony in G, Minor.....Sterndale Bennett.

MR. FRANK ANDERSON, M. A.

6 Air (from “Holy City ”)..“Eye hath not Seen ”...Gaul,
MISS DOROTHY DYER.

7 Violin Duet .....Schlummerlied.....Ersfeld.
MISS E. SCHMUCK and MR. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.

8 Hymn.....No. 372.....

9 Violin Solo.....Romanze.....Wilhelmj.
MR. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.

10 Anthem.....“I will lift up mine eyes” Clarke Whitfield.

The Choir.

During the singing of the Hymn a collection will be made on behalf of the Church Organ Improvement Fund.

BURMAH PETROL.

“PETREL BRAND” Gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co. Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld.’ Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.’

MASS MEETING

AT MADHAV BAUG

ON 21st FEBRUARY, 1906.

AT 3 P. M. (BOMBAY TIME).

A MASS MEETING will be held under the Presidency of SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA KT., for the purpose of giving EXPRESSION to the strong feeling existing among all CLASSES of PEOPLE as regards the utter inadvisibility of introducing STANDARD TIME in a city like BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant that day being a Public Holiday under the “ Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.”

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th February, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

“Where is my Horse”..... Picture	115 feet.
“The Acrobatic Elephant”	150 feet.
“The Custom House Search” ...	115 feet.
“The Christmas Goose”.....	165 feet.
“The Phenomenal Hen”	210 feet.
“A Cheeky Traveller”	165 feet.
“The Pashas Nightmare”	250 feet.
“Three Phases of the Moon” ...	150 feet.
“Fire Cascades”	130 feet.
“The Young Tramps”	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

“An Impatient Customer”	100 feet.
“Brazilian Dance”	130 feet.
“School boys practical Joke”...	120 feet.
“The Wig”	120 feet.
“A bad Joke”	80 feet.
“The Hairdressers Victim”	70 feet.
“Room pleas”	70 feet.
“The Troublesome Fishbone” ...	100 feet.
“The Motor Car and the Cripple”.	130 feet.
“My Neighbours Lamp”	130 feet.
“Kids Practical Jokes”	190 feet.
“Vendetta”	700 feet.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	43 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	,, 9,940,000
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BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company’s TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATT

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Larne 2109 tons Capt W Harrison cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sagola 3248 tons Captain W H Jacob's cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer E stville 2393 tons Capt G Wright arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said 3rd February in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lirga 2281 tons Capt R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Glenlyon 2651 tons Capt W Gibb arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 8th February with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Coverdale 2493 tons Captain J W Storm arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port 25th January with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri 911 tons Capt A Kemp sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera 1961 tons Captain J Farquharson will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf viz Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha 2553 tons Capt C F Sharp arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 2nd February via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada 1347 tons Capt J W Ross arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 29th January via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama 935 tons Captain Williams arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 17th February via Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4789 tons, Captain W Miller, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow 18th January, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Rogers, Capt Jacob, Mr and Mrs Kilpatrick, Miss McIlowell, Capt G A Jolly, Mrs M Mason and 2 children, Mr Prendergast, Dr Reg Williams, Miss Gessie Miles, Mr Sampson, Miss Chambers, Mr Francis Apic, Mr A Fuckiner, Mr Moses, Mr A J Campbell, and Miss Rimington.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream

H M S Renowa...Commodore Hon H Tyrwhit...R N M-of-W
H M S Hyacinth ...Capt Nicholson ...Flagship

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr Hill ....Cruiser
Three Torpedo Boats..... ....Royal Navy
Juba .... 184 Wilson..... .... B E A Protectorate

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Eden (bque).....	414	Soutar	London &c.....		The Captain
Evona (Yacht.....	229	Jones.....	.....		Mr H J Mason
Chusan	2312	Kenrick.....	.....		P & O Co
Netherton.....	2725	Sims	.....		W & A G & Co
Nowshera.....	1961	Farquharson	.....		M M Co
Nadir.....	941	Bird.....	.....		T Morrison Co
Lama.....	931	Williams	.....		M M & Co
Frank Cauvedall...	2493	Storm	.....		Garry Bros
Glenlyon.....	2651	Gibb.....	.....		W & A & Co
Henzada.....	1341	Ross	.....		M M & Co
Wardha.....	2563	Sharp	.....		M M & Co
Dumra.....	762	Seddon.....	.....		M M & Co
Waroona.....	1600	Butter	.....		M M & Co
Arabia.....	1693	Wilson	.....		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
18	Eastville s	Wright	Port Said Feb 3
19	Wardha s	Sharp.....	Calcutta, Feb 2
	Henzada s	Ross	Calcutta, Jan 20
	Glenlyon s	Gibb	Calcutta
	Lanca s	Williams ..	Karachi, Feb 17
	Frank Covcrdale s	Storm	Newport Jan 25

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Naseri s	Kemp.....	Persian Gulf
	Lirga s.....	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Larne, Harrison, for Antwerp
" Nowshera, Farquharson, for Persian Gulf
" Sangola, Jacob, for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Netherton, for Japan, &c
" Eastville, for Dunkirk, &c
" Hindoo, for Hull, &c
" City of Calcutta, for Antwerp via Karachi
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 19th instant.

The same Co's steamer Moravia, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 18th instant and may be expected here on or about the 28th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, outward bound, passed Suez on Friday the 16th and is due here on Tuesday the 27th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Sydney, left Colombo for Bombay on Monday 12th instant in the evening and she is excepted here on Thursday 22nd instant in the afternoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, February 20.

DRILLS.

No 1 Co—5" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort to-day Tuesday and Thursday at 3-45 p m Gharrys leave B V A Club at 3-30 p m.

No 2 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Cross Island to-day and Thursday. Parade at Prince's Dock entrance at 3 30 p m.

E E COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 7 p m to-day Tuesday the 20th instant and proceed to Middle Ground to Man Defence Light Stations.

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

NOTICE B. V. A. RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the Club Blend Cup and Spoon Competition of the 18th instant.

	300 yards. Shots.	Total.
Gr J Clarke	9	34a
Gr A W Barker	8	30b
Q M S T S Dawson	9	29
Gr W Geldart	9	19
Br G May	7	29c

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd Spoon
c Win in Club Blend Cup

	500 yards.	
Gr J Rose	8	32a
Q M S T S Dawson	8	30b
Gr W Geldart	9	33
Gr O M P Clyne	7	29

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd Spoon

(Sd) G W MURRAY Sergt.
Hon Secretary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 17.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 90 5 8 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 99 1-2 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan..... 106 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 66 3-8 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 30 11-16 = + 1-16
2 months hence ..... 30 1-16 = unchanged
Spot in New York..... 66 1-2 = do
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25 15 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20 50 1-2 = — 1-2
New York Demand ..... 483 1-4 = + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 4 do = do
6 " " ... 3 3-8 do = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-4 do = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-4 do = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans..... 4 do = — 1-8
7 day market loans..... 4 do = unchanged

Amount put into the Bank of England about £ 300,000. £1,000,000 from India have been set aside for Indian Currency Reserve Account.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-1 Feb. sellers quiet
RAPESEED—
Brown 11-12 A-M sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed 30M 15 — 1-4 A-M nominal
COFFEE—
Coffee In New York 8 5-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steadily East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Increased yesterday by 2,000 bales. Spot 5·88 — 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 12,000. Futures closed firm.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·76	5·77	5·80
+2	+2	+2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·83	5·85	5·86
+2	+2	+2
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct	Oct-Nov.
5·52	5·67	5·63
+2	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports 21,000
Do last year 21,000
Export to Great Britain 29000
Do. do Continent 10,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·23
Futures, month of March ..... 10·68—6 } a
Do. do. July ..... 11·00—6 } mutilated.

a Declined owing to bearish visible supply figures and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 11-16
Futures, month of March ..... } mutilated.
Do. do. May ..... }
Tone at close..... steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total weeks sales	60,000
Total Stock at Liverpool	1,195,000
Total Stock at London	11,000
Total visible supply.....	4,360,000
	—20,000
Total visible supply East Indian.....	301,000
Total quantity in sight	8,31 ,000
	+190,0·0

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 17th Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton.....	10,743	bales.
Wheat	121	cwts.
Linseed	6,840	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	2,001	do
Gingellyseed	2,321	do
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnut	1,946	do
Castorseed	1,254	do
Hide	25,179	do
Myrabollams.....	6,070	do
Cottonseed	17,893	do
Mowrah.....	5	do
Gram.....	339	do
Joowar	480	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 37,600
Ex s s " Arabia " from London

BOMBAY, FEB. 19.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 171
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 148
Shanghai 30 do ... 207 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash ... ... 98·14
1st Settlement, 28th February 99·0
Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st Feb. 9 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 1st ,, 9 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th Jan. 8 do.
SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	13	0
Forward	8	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready, ...	7	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	7	12	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	34	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	0	0
25 per cent do.	45	12	0
50 per cent do.	45		
Black Kutnee	39	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 01,000 Bales
Imports 11,000

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·73	5·74	5·77
—2	—3	
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·80	5·82	5·83
—3	—3	—3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·79	5·64	5·60
—3	—3	—3

Futures at New Orleans..... March 10·76-3
May 10·95-3
Do. Do. .....

COTTON.—The market continues steady with a limited enquiry. Quotations are Rs. 1 to 2 higher for some descriptions and only a small turn over is reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Daly.
Bengal, H. G, (Ry. terms)	...194	196 ...		Feb. 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...201	194 ...		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	... 201	191 ...		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	... 214	208 ...		do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	... ...	210 ...		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	... ...	214 ...		do.
Khaugaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)	219	213 ...		do.
Akola do, (M.-G.)				
Comra, good staple (M.-G.) ...	236	230 ...		do.
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	225	219 ...		do.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)...	231	225 ...		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	... 269	263	255	Mar 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	... 229	223 ...		Feb, 25.
Muttia (M.-G.)	... 214	208 ...		Feb. 25.
Westerns	... ...	233		May. 25.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th February as compared with the statement of the 17th February :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 10, 1906. Rs.	Feb. 17, 1906. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,35,018	41,29,083
Public Deposits at Branches	44,33,137	53,92,290
Other Deposits	7,05,06,724	7,31,97,219
Post Bills.....	13,295	9,153
Sundries.....	15,60,242	15,99,113
	10,09,99,494	10,31,94,888
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,08,64,734	1,10 24,159
Other authorised Securities	36,21,20.	36,14,452
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	1,40,21,069	1,37,33,535
Loans do. do.	1,62,35,640	1,60,71,643
Bills discounted and purchased.....	3,35,95,335	3,27,80 981
Dead Stock.....	2,70,818	2,70 818
Stamps and Stationery	4,829	4,793
Balances with other Banks	11,55,146	8,19,116
Sundries	1,12 929	90,014
Cash	2,08,14,257	2,50 85,347
	13,09 99,491	10,31,94,888

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORBETT—February 12, at Bareilly, the wife of John G Corbett, U P Police, of a daughter.
D'ARCY-SMITH—January 25, at Bhatinda, Punjab, to Mr and Mrs D'Arcy-Smith, a daughter.
SLANEY—February 8, at Khandwa, the wife of W G Slaney, E A C, of a son.
STORRS—February 12, at Multan, to A H and O M Storrs, C M S, a son.

MARRIAGES.

REID—SYKES—February 10, at St Stephen's Church, Bareilly by the Rev W L Prichett Shaw, B A assisted by the Rev J H H McNeil, M A, B D, Walter Montgomerie Neilson Reid Esq of Auctioneer House, Perthshire Scotland, to Ma de Ada Mary, elder daughter of Lieut-Col J Sykes, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Bareilly.
SMITH—ROSS—February 14, at Lucknow, Garrison Church, Mary Hamilton Ross, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major J H Ross, A M S, to Major Arthur George Baird Smith, Royal Scots Fusiliers, son of the late Captain Francis Montagu Smith, Royal Artillery.

DEATH.

RICHARDS-ELLIS—Feb uary 11, at Allahabad Mary Ann O'Mara, the beloved wife of G B Richards-Ellis, P W D, I B, United Provinces.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee."

KEMP'S PROTUMEN.

REGD.

PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known.

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food——a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

	Rs.	a.	
PROTUMEN ¼ lb. packet.....	0	12	each.
PROTUMEN ½ ,, ,, ...	1	4	,,
PROTUMEN 1 ,, ,, ...	2	6	,,
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0	14	,,
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0	15	,,
PROTUMEN do.	1	12	,,
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes...	0	12	,,
PROTUMEN Cocoa	0	14	,,
PROTUMEN Biscuits	0	14	,,
PROTUMEN Wholemeal Biscuits	0	14	,,

KEMP & CO., LD.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 29m. Sun sets, 6h, 2m. High water, 9-7m., 10-20s. Low water, 3-32m., 3-12s.
First Criminal Sessions.
Bombay University, Annual Convocation, 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)
City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m. (S. T).
Cricket, Ceylon Team vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Evening party to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Town Hall, 10 p.m. (S. T.)
Bombay Horse Show, first day, Oval.
Boxing Championship, Sam Newman vs. Jack Macdonald.

BOMBAY I. C. A.—There will be a conversazione for congratulating Indian Christian Students at the C.M. S. Hall, Dhanji Street, on Saturday next, when the annual meeting of the I.C.A. of Bombay will be held.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Friday, the 23rd instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday, the 24th instant.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan prosecuted Esoofali Rajabali, a Borah, for attempting to escape from police custody and for assaulting a native policeman. It appeared that while the policeman had arrested the accused for assaulting a townsman, the accused tripped him up and he fell to the ground. His Lordship fined the accused Rs. 50, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and a common jury, the trial of Vallabhdas Runchordas, an agent, in whose jatha at Colaba merchants used to store cotton, was further proceeded with on a charge of committing criminal breach of trust as an agent of 114 bales of cotton, valued at about Rs. 10,000, belonging to Motilal Agiarau, Mr. F. SorabjeeTalyarkhan, instructed by Messrs Madhavji and Kandar, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution having closed, the accused, in his statement to the Court said that so long as the account books were with him, the accounts were all right. Now that they were not with him, he did not know what alterations had been made in them.

Mr. Jinnah, in opening the defence, said that the defence practically was that, on the 2nd May, the 110 bales of cotton were delivered to Remprasad Mulchand.

Evidence was called for the defence, and the Court adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN LADY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged George Evans, an Eurasian aged 23, with indecently assaulting one Mrs. Lena Price. It appeared that the accused was a telephone clerk at Carnac Binder and lived in a house at Frere Road. The complainant was the wife of Mr. Frederick James Price, Assistant Manager of the Standard Oil Company, and lived with her husband at Modi Bay. On Sunday night between 8 and 9 p.m. the complainant was walking along the Frere Road with her husband. At a liquor bar her husband left her on the pavement and went in for a peg. The accused then came up to her and saying "Hullo Madam" put his arms on her shoulders and began pulling her about. She did not know the accused and reasoning his conduct pushed him away. He again approached her, stretching his arms wide to receive her. She complained to her husband and then went to her house and sent for the police. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying at the time he was drunk and had mistaken Mrs. Price for a person he knew. As he found out his mistake he apologised to her and Mr. Price. On the evidence his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. If the fine was not forthcoming he was to get further six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

A RECORD PIGSTICK IN LOWER BENGAL.

A RECORD pigstick took place last week, on the Nuddea Churs to which a large party of guests were invited by Mr. Malcolm Crawford, a member of one of the biggest concerns in Lower Bengal. It is not saying too much if one calls it a record both in hospitality as well as in pigsticking. Sometimes one finds that great hopes of things fall short in realisation, but this cannot be said of this pigstick, which was indeed one of the most wonderful sights seen for many a long day. The records exist in the facts that 149 boars were accounted for in two days, sport by 13 spears on the Nuddea Churs, and again one spear had 22 boars to his credit, and by reason of the deeds that were done there, Moiscoonda, the more exact name of the actual place, will not be readily forgotten by those who were there.

Mr. Crawford's guests numbered, I think, 20 of these a party of nine came up from Calcutta by the Darjeeling mail arriving at Damukdia in time for dinner which had been prepared for them. The next morning, this portion of the contingent organised to cope with piggy started on their way to Moiscoonda, and were shortly met by Mr. Billy Tayler, who had come across from his abode at Biliseriah. On their way this party, now numbering 15, accounted for 5 boar, which, however, are not included in the total bag of 149. This little preliminary canter was rather as expensive one for one of the party. Mr. Tayler, who took what looked to be a bad toss, damaging his nose, ribs and left leg, but, as is usual with him, it took more than this to stop him. A little later Mr. Crawford met the Calcutta party with the rest of the guests with him and we soon came to know from them that there would be no lack of sport during the two days mapped out by our hospitable host.

The next morning a fog rather delayed our starting as early as we should have, but in a very short time we were quite convinced that piggy was going to show in extraordinary numbers. It was difficult at once to make one's choice. However, by degrees riders and bars were sorting themselves out, and we began in earnest, lost in wonder the while at the hostsbefore us Shortly after beginning this, our first day's work Mr. Paris came to said grief. He came down a tremendous crash, horse, pig and man all rolling together, with the result that he had a bad cut under one eye from his horse stamping on him, and was generally very bruised and sore. This quite put him out of action for the rest of this meet, and he was taken back to camp to start getting well for another time. After this, and in fact during the two days' sport, the usual list of minor accidents took place from time to time, but sport continued in one unbroken rush, and the welcome breather for tiffin, which was provided in Mr. Crawford's usual lavish style, was, I think, acceptable to one and all.

After getting to work again, sport was as good as ever. In every direction one saw boars streaking away to try and reach cover and probably to warn their brethren that a tornado had burst amongst them? At tiffin we had counted 49 as the bag, and by the evening this had been run up to a total bag for the first day of 76. The next morning operations began earlier than on the previous day, though there were many more boars and parties to be met with all sides. And these bid fair to increase for up to tiffin amongst others, Mr. Crawford came down as did Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Billy Tayler and a few others. We heard that this letter sportsman was quite pleased, as he was convinced his nose was back into the straight which it had perforce left the day before. At tiffin, A. Peghe had the well-earned top score of 15 boar to his own spear, and by the best and largest boar killed that fine sportsman, Mr. M. Furgusson, could claim to have come out on top.

The afternoon produced such a slight as none of us will ever forget. It is impossible adequately to describe the scene as we saw it. Boars were swarming in every direction, there seemed no end to them, and every patch of grass and jungle more came. The whole thing beggars description. We heard that many spears had six boars in front of them at one time, and for some time it was impossible to single out your pig. But the jungle favoured them, and these crowds of helpering-skeltering pig succeeded in putting themselves into new hidding-places and in the same out of reach and out of sight. As several riders were heard to say it was a case of safety (from piggy's point of view) in numbers! The game was played, and boars gave glorious sport.

The day was to be a marked one, and if the second day's total was not as big as that of the first, it might be said that it was owing to piggy's having rather complicated matters in his zeal to show up a big innings on our last afternoon. As it was remarked the boar was kept rolling (!), and it was hard to know when to stop. Dusk came on—so that difficulty was settled, and we betook ourselves and our tired horses back to our comfortable camp, and later on found that our bag for this day was 73, which, with the previous day's 76, brought up the total to a record of 149 for 2 days for 13 spears as below :—

Taylor	... 22	horses	3
Pughe	... 18	,,	4
Westmacott	... 15	,,	7
Barker	... 14	,,	4
Bulkeley	... 13	,,	3
Holden...	... 12	,,	5
Rennie	... 11	,,	5
Crawford	... 11	,,	3
Cresswell	... 11	,,	3
Fergusson	... 9	,,	2
Graham	... 6	,,	2
Norwood	... 5	,,	8
Somerville	... 2	,,	2

Mr. Billy Tayler tops the score with a record, and that with three horses out, a fine performance that he may well be proud of. The going was tricky, ditches and cracks, often badly overgrown, making it anything but easy to negotiate, and at all times the proverbial half-an-eye had to be kept on direction, not always an easy matter with the big, brave boar doing his part of the game all he knew.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEB. 17.

The rain that fell on Friday last, was distributed over a great area, it having fallen from Dhola to Wadhwan on one side and up to Jetpur on the other. At Ogalvar and Nuigala some 40 cents were measured.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 19TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Amroti, Nagpur, Colombo and Coimbatore and has been steady or has has changed slightly over the rest of the country, except in the Indus Valley where it has decreased briskly.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature is unusually low every where except in the extreme south where the night temperature is generally in large excess of normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Ouddapah, and the lowest 48° at Sirsa, Ajmere, Deesa and Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at Delhi, Allahabad, Karachi, Rajkot, Raipur, Bombay and Masulipatam.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Colombo, Masulipatam, Dwarka, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Sirsa.

Weather continues firm with passing clouds in the Bombay Presidency, but pressure is again abnormally low in the Indus Valley.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade;	6	5	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	7	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	5	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	0	6
G Mahim and Worli.	0	2	11
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total.....	29	23	121
Total plague deaths to date ...305 207		24,630,426	
Same date last year 104		282	246

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death
2	2

LORD KITCHENER.

What of India? Asks the writer of "Episodes of the Month" in "National Review." Is Lord Kitchener also to be sent about his business? As our readers are aware, we vigorously protested against the treatment meted out to Lord Curzon by the late Government as most prejudicial to the British Raj in India. The actual merits of the controversy between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener is altogether another question, and we have not seen our way to endorse the late Viceroy's views, though we have gladly given both sides a full hearing in our pages. But whether Lord Kitchener or Lord Curzon be right on the main issue, viz, as regards the status of the Military Member of Council, nothing could be more disastrous than for the new Government to re-open the controversy, to reverse the policy of their predecessors, and compel Lord Kitchener to resign. It would make the worst possible impressions in India and elsewhere, and would confirm the growing idea that the Home Government is jealous of the really able man. Lord Kitchener's friends complain that his point of view has been completely misrepresented to the British public, many of whom have allowed themselves to be hypnotised by the sensational phrase "military autocracy" into the belief that the Commander-in-Chief aspired to dominate the Government of India and to reduce the Viceroy to a cypher. In a recent conversation with the well-known historian Mr. W. H Fitchett, the author of "Deeds that Won the Empire," which is recorded in the "Daily Mail" of January 10, Lord Kitchner explained that on arriving in India he found that the distribution of the Army was completely out of the date, as it had remained unchanged since the Mutiny. It was an accidental and typical thing having no relations to any thinkable emergency. Regiments, barracks, ammunition columns were distributed without any reference to military needs, and above all there was that worst of military faults a division of authority.

I gave one set of instruction to a general upon a certain subject, and the military member of the Council gave another set of instructions to the same general on the same subject. What was that unhappy officer to do—except perhaps do nothing? Then (adds Lord Kitchener) I am responsible for the efficiency of the Army in India, but I had no opportunity of explaining my own plans to the supreme authority, the Indian Government. They had to be filtered through the lips of another military officer.

There is no questions as to the right of the Government of India to decide finally all question of policy. The civil power, of course, is supreme. All I contend for is that it must be adequately informed as to the plans which I, as the responsible expert is employs, think necessary for the efficiency of the Army. There has been much talk of a design on my part to set up a "military autocracy." Nothing could be more untrue. The Civil Government in the last resort is, and must be, supreme. But I must work under conditions which enable me to discharge the trust put in my hands by the civil Government; and one of those conditions is that I must be allowed to put adequately and personally my own plans before the Government to which I am responsible.

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UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1906.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY at 3-45 P. M. precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.

2. FELLOWS are requested to be in the University Library by 5-15 P. M.

3. VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5-30 P.M.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 19th February, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1906.

BALUCHISTAN.

THE wildest portion of the Indian Empire is gradually coming into line. The progress is slow, but it seems fairly sure, thanks to tactful administration by capable officers. The work, however, is only in its initial stage. Schools are few and in need of constant inspection. Teachers are also wanted and the system on which such limited primary education as is given is imparted calls for improvement. Education is in a very backward state, and it is thought that perhaps a system of grants-in-aid to indigenous schools conducted by the Mullahs might be advantageous. The matter has been formally placed before the Government of India, and is now under consideration. Trade is improving, imports from India being more than double what they were a year ago. Piece-goods, articles of apparel, railway materials, liquor, sugar and tobacco form large items among the imports. As regards salt the province is practically self-supporting. Its principal exports to India are fruit, metals and materials and wool. The small maritime trade on the Persian Gulf, chiefly with Karachi, made some progress in the year. Piece-goods and grains are the chief articles of import, and the principal export is wool. Public peace and safety are less frequently interrupted, year by year, and the only case of fanatical outrage which occurred during the past twelve months was an attack upon a sweeper and two masons at the Badinzai rest-house in Zhob. All three persons were wounded but not fatally. The perpetrator was one Ishaq Ghorezai of Kandahar, who escaped into Afghan territory after committing the crime. The local levies who were found to have been absent from their post on the night of the occurrence were dismissed for neglect of duty. Mulla Pan, who killed the Levy Thanadar of Kingoi, Gokal Chand, was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He died however six days after the sentence had been passed. The placing of the officers of the Police force on the combined list of the Punjab, North-West Frontier, Baluchistan Police, is still under the consideration of the Government of India; also a proposal to withdraw the military guards, which have hitherto been supplied to various sub-treasuries—a scheme which will necessitate an increase in the police force at these places. With increased order improved public health has come, though the one may not be in any way consequent on the other.

It is shown that the Pishin-Afghan border has been undisturbed by any raids or outrages of a serious character, and such offences as have been committed have for the main part been adequately dealt with on the spot. The native assistant at Chaman effected a satisfactory settlement of a dispute between the Achakzais of Tobu and the Alkozais of Kadani, which at one time threatened to have serious consequence; but the murder of a European sentry in Quetta last April and the escape of the murderer into Afghanistan is regarded as pointing to the desirability of further protection on this difficult section of the border. The most serious event of the year was the attack on the Zhob Levy Corps post at Khmi murj, and which resulted in the death of a Daffadar, the wounding of two sowars and the loss of thirteen rifles and 126 rounds of ammunition. The raid was committed by Mahsud and Shirani outlaws. Except for this incident the borders of the Zhob District were free from serious raids. Since the official year closed, however, further attacks have been reported by gangs headed by the same outlaws. The assault on the Shimlez post was gallantly and successfully defended by the Levy Corps, but three of the small detachment of twelve men were killed. The remainder succeeded in defending the post and in saving their rifles. They wounded several of their opponents, but did not succeed in capturing any of them, though the principal outlaws are reported to have been detained by the Afghan authorities. At the post at Orghan, on the Chagai frontier eight Afghan traders were attacked and looted, the assailants making good their escape into Afghanistan. Steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. While incidents of the kind have occurred elsewhere, the peace of the Persian Frontier has been undisturbed. The Nazim of Mekran and the Deputy Governor of Bampur have held their annual meeting and the strengthening of the Chagai levies who protect the Nushki-Seistan road and hold posts on the Persian and Afghan posts on the Persian borders have been decided upon. The conduct of the tribes throughout the Province has been on the whole satisfactory, though there have been the usual land disputes and intertribal discussions, fortunately, however, without any resort to violence. Several important disputes have been satisfactorily settled through the instrumentality of district officers. Some cases remain under consideration and in one an appeal has been made, which is shortly to be disposed of.

In Kalat public tranquility has not been greatly disturbed, though several cases of serious crime have been attributed to members of the Kalat State troops. Other of the troops mutinied and with their muskets took refuge in some outbuildings. They were, however, subdued and no further disturbance has been reported. Las Bela state has been satisfactorily administered as is shown by the first report it has ever been called upon to make. The law in force is the law of the land, or the custom of the country, but Mahomedan law and British law are followed wherever it is found necessary. The general practice is that important civil and criminal cases are tried in the local courts of elders, while those of a trivial nature are disposed of by the State Courts on the lines of British Indian law so far as possible. This latter system has chiefly come into practice since the appointment of a British Wazir. Such cases, however, in which the parties concerned mutually agree to have recourse to the Mahomedan law are referred to the Kazi, whose verdicts are confirmed by the Jam. The arrangement seems to work satisfactorily and that is the main thing. About the middle of August last a dispute arose between the Naib of Karanj and certain Meraji Mengals of Kanrach border over an insignificant case of smuggling. The Mengals resented the Naib's action in collecting the octroi duty and resolved to make a raid on the Thana and disturb the peace of the frontier. A party of twenty rifles of Lassi troops under a subadur was sent up to Kanrach to guard the Thana and the raiders hearing of this fled to Sind. Since then nothing has taken place to disturb the peace in that quarter, but it is felt that the conduct of the Mengals towards their Jamot neighbours is not satisfactory, and the force in this locality has been increased. In October a few persons of the Bendeja tribe of Levy tracts raised their heads all of a sudden, abandoned their posts and filed complaints against the authority of the State and the treatment of the Inspector of Levies. A party of local troops occupied the abandoned posts and order was restored. Some of the men returned and apologised. Others remained out for some time, and on their return, instead of suing for pardon, attributed all they had done to the instigation of their neighbours, as well as to their own folly, but they declined to give the names of their evil counsellors. Subsequently the Wazir made a tour of the districts and succeeded not only in restoring tranquility, but in disposing of a good deal of pending work. Concluding his review of the Baluchistan administration, Mr. Tucker, the Officiating Agent, says the year was one of some anxiety, due, first, to the outbreak of plague and secondly, to the drought during the first seven months, which largely destroyed the kharif crop and caused great distress among the cattle. Plague, however, subsided and late rains, in some measure, compensated for the drought in earlier months. Kalat, added to Baluchistan proper, he finds a very large and responsible charge, but its administration does not seems to leave much to be desired. Progress generally is encouraging, though it must of necessity be slow.

MUZZLING THE NAVY.

An important point has been raised in a home contemporary by Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, R. N., who has, during the past seven years, fought against what he considers to be the faults and failings of the Navy as a whole, and of the Admiralty in particular. It has not always been possible to agree with him, but in the present instance there can be few who will not lend support in protesting against a state of affairs which is obviously undesirable. The point at issue is, should Naval Officers be allowed to be critics of Naval matters? The Admiralty seem to think they should not. A moment's consideration will show that if the Admiralty's decision be upheld the nation loses its most competent critics. There is a vast difference between divulging secrets and criticising events which are public by reason of their being in force or a policy which must be public to allow of the possibility of criticism. Naval subjects are not of such a nature that the layman can bring to bear all the knowledge required in adequately dealing with them. The only competent persons, with a very few exceptions, are those who have experienced all the details of naval administration. Therefore, if Naval Officers are debarred from offering a public opinion on affairs which are of vital importance to the nation, any information given must needs lack the authority of an "ipso dixit" of the expert. The Admiralty need not fear that the Press wishes to have means of obtaining improper information. What is asked—and we think rightly asked—is that the Press shall not be debarred from obtaining official opinions by a system which amounts to muzzling. That such a system exists at present is proved by the Order in Council dated November 20th 1905. This directs "that all retired pay and pensions of any commissioned, commissioned warrant, or warrant officer shall be held only during good behaviour, and that the Admiralty may forfeit the same (if not already forfeited under the Forfeiture Act, 1870), or may suspend the same, conditionally or unconditionally, and for such time as they may think fit, for any misconduct on the part of such commissioned, commissioned warrant, or warrant officer, or for any act or habit rendering him in their opinion unworthy to receive the same; such misconduct, act, or habit to be judged of solely by the Admiralty," which is equivalent to stating that critics will be black-balled on the official list. Mr. Pretyman, questioned on the subject prior to to the issuing of the Order, stated that it was not the practice of the Admiralty to raise any objection to naval officers while on half pay —"not being borne on the books of any one of His Majesty's ships in commission"—writing or publishing their opinions on subjects connected with the Royal Navy unless they consider that any such communications are of a nature likely to be detrimental to the interests of the service. This, it was stated, referred equally to retired officers, and the Order in Council must appear to be a direct outcome of the question asked in Parliament. In a word, the Order makes the Admiralty sole judges and punishers of private citizens enjoying a pension without any option of appeal. It would seem that the Admiralty is afraid of any criticism whatever, unless the Order is to become useless through desuetude. The navy is a public service and as such the public is entitled to know the details of its conduct, and not to be forced to rely upon the guesses of those who, despite study, are only amateurs. It is the absence of a neutral board of appeal, much less of primary judgment, against which protest is very justly made for the benefit of all concerned.

LABOUR COLONIES.

MR. JOHN BURNS, President of the Local Government Board, has emphatically refused to support the idea of labour colonies as affording relief to the unemployed. This declaration was made in reply to the Lambeth Guardians, who proposed to buy an estate of 567 acres near Basingstoke for the purpose of establishing a farm colony and sanitarium. The scheme had not been properly thought out, and Mr. Burns said it was obvious that the scheme generally contemplated by the Guardians respecting this large estate would ultimately require the provision of extensive accommodation, including administrative buildings and the appointment of an adequate staff of officers and servants. An institution of the kind contemplated would to a large extent be of an experimental character, and the history of similar experiments "does not, in the opinion of the Board, warrant the assumption that the proposal of the Guardians would be likely to be attended with such a measure of success as would justify the large expenditure which it would involve." Moreover, the new President of the Local Government Board added that the Guardians would have no power in the present state of the law to detain in the contemplated colony men who, accustomed to a town life, would, in all probability, frequently avail themselves of the opportunity to take their discharge and return to their old surroundings. In these circumstances, the President of the Local Government Board informed the Guardians that the Board did not consider the proposal was one which they could properly entertain. This greatly to the disappointment of the Guardians, to whom, in the words of their Clerk, the decision came as a distinct blow.

THE tenure of the appointment of Major-General Smith-Dorrien, in command of Division, is extended by two years.

THE Viceroy and Countess of Minto deputed Captain Lord Frances Scott, A.-D.-C., to bid farewell to Lord Ampthill at Bombay on their Excellencies' behalf.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th January, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 80,643 mds. and Rs. 43,478 in the earnings.

THE Calcutta Turf Club Stewards have generously promised an annual donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Soldiers Institution, this sum being placed at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal.

MAJOR-GENERAL MANSFIELD, Inspector-General, Supply and Transport, proceeds on tour at the end of the current month to the North-West Frontier and Punjab. He will be at Lahore on the 4th March, and reaches Simla on the 27th March.

WE regret to learn the death of Major Chapman, R. E, who expired on Sunday afternoon, in St. George's Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis performed that morning. The event is the more melancholy as Mrs. Chapman is lying ill of enteric fever in her bungalow in the Marine Lines. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

A MASONIC ceremony was held at Rajkot last week, when His Highness Sir Jaswantsingjee of Limbdi was elected Worshipful Master of the Kathiawar Lodge. Mr. K. R. Vachha, the storekeeper of the Kathiawar Railways, was elected secretary, while Mr. M. B. Bhatt, B.A. LL.B. is treasurer.

MR. E. H. Pargiter, Superintending Engineer Punjab, has been selected to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary for Irrigation, Punjab, vice Mr. Kennedy, who is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, Mr. W. J. A. Bird, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is to officiate as a Superintending Engineer vice Mr. Pargiter.

THE crop report for the week ending on the 10th instant states that in Rajputana the number on relief-works was 90,334, or an increase of 6,180. Out of the above total 50,143 were in Ajmere-Marwara. Rain is still badly needed in all the affected areas. In the Central India Agency 49,750 persons were receiving relief. Prices were rising in Gwalior and were very high in Indore.

REFUNDS due in respect of telegrams are at present granted on application being made within three days of the date of the telegram, and on production of the necessary documentary evidence, at all Telegraph Departmental Offices. To meet the convenience of the public, it has been decided to extend this system to all combined post and telegraph offices in charge of Head and Sub-Postmasters, with effect from the 1st April, 1906.

THE Troops in Garrison will parade to-morrow at 7-15 a.m., for Ceremonial Drill on the General Parade ground, to be drawn in line facing East in the following Order at 12 paces interval between units:—3 Companies, Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd battalion, Royal Scots Half Battalion, 113th Infantry, Dress.—Drill-Order, Khaki. Bands will be massed in rear of the centre of the line.

PROFESSOR GIGER of Erlangen was, not very long ago, sent out to Ceylon by the German Government, to study the Ethnology of Ceylon, it special reference to the Veddah. He came from Ceylon to South India, and returned to Germany with a numerous collection of Veddah skulls, etc. He has just published a book on Ceylon, and, says a Colombo paper, it is being translated into English for the benefit of local readers by Mrs. A.K. Coomarasawmy.

NO less than 88 per cent. of the iron ore raised in India, is mined in Bengal, and it is mainly utilised by the Barakar Iron and Steel Works. In the Central Provinces native iron-smelting on a small scale still shows signs of vitality, but the total Indian production in 1904, was only 71,608 tons of ore, in fact the vast iron-ore deposits of the country are as yet untapped. In his report on mineral production Mr. Holland states that rich ore-bodies have been determined in the Mayurbhanj State, Orissa, and, as the result of work conducted by Messrs. C. P. Perin and C. M. Weld on behalf of Messrs. Tata and Sons, it has been decided to erect iron and steel works at Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and to use the Mayurbhanj ore in conjunction with fuel from the Jherria coalfield.

LAST year just 26 per cent. of the total municipal income of the North-West Frontier Province was expended on sanitation, which is a continuation of the policy previously found to have beneficial results. Requests for vaccination increased in the settled districts, but fell off in the trans-border Agencies. Medical Institutions generally in the North-West Frontier Province, both cis-border and trans-border, are growing in popularity, if one may judge from the number of patients treated in Government hospitals during the past year. The results of treatment, too, were more satisfactory, but a want of continuity in the medical appointments is responsible for the smaller number of operations. Government dispensaries again have no cause to complain of the liberality of native gentlemen, their income was Rs. 1,04,180, and their expenditure Rs. 1,02,500.

LEGEND OF THE GOHANNAH.

IGUANAS are tolerably plentiful throughout the country districts of Australia. They grow to a large size and gambol about in the bush on their hind legs and tails much as do kangaroos, almost erect. Cockatoo farmers and other settlers now protect and call them "gohannahs." Specimens of genuine Australian folk-lore are rare, the local legend on this head is reproduced by G. Egremont in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

In the early days Hannah Sinclair, a young widow, worked a farm in the back blocks, near Quombinong, Queensland. Coming into her bedroom one night, fagged out, she was horrified to find an immense snake coiled quietly at the foot of her bed. Nearly overcome. Hannah seized a broom, and managed to kill the noxious reptile. She sank trembling on a chair, and mosned, "Oh if anybody or anything like a man would rid me of these torments I'd marry him." A peculiar rasping tap at the front door had at that moment startled her afresh. On its repetition she gathered courage sufficient to open the door. What she saw appeared to be an extraordinarily undersized individual, rather fashionably dressed in a drab suit, wearing a small, modish, chimney-pot hat, and, despite the hot weather, muffled closely round, the throat with a white woollen comforter. This person, bowing politely, raised his hat, and said in a voice which would have sounded abnormally sibilant and high-pitched to any ear, but that of the pretty though agitated widow, I beg your pardon, madam but when happening to pass your window just now, did I rightly understand you to say that if anybody or anything like a man would rid you of snakes you'd marry him whenever he asked you?

Clutching at any chance of relief, Hannah cried, Yes! yes! You did! I did!

Well, I flatter myself madam that I am something like a man and here he drew himself up to his full height and coughed modestly; continuing I'd run any danger for you sweet Hannah; and though your snakes are extremely poisonous—no one knows more of them—I accept the terms.

Excuse me! gasped the widow I've just managed to kill big snake on my bed. Would you Mr.—Mr.—little gentleman—good enough to take it away? I'm nearly tainting!

She motioned feebly. The little gentleman hopped briskly into the bedroom seized the dead ophidian but seemed to take a bite out of the neck before flinging it through the window.

Hullo! there's another! he suddenly hissed, on gaining the front-room. Hannah followed the direction of an attenuated finger and shuddered to see a long black snake hang writhing from behind a picture.

Before it could reach the floor the little gentleman had grasped it firmly, close behind the head, and, rushing to the door, again appeared to use the teeth rapidly prior to sending the carcass whizzing into darkness. Then he made a profoundly polite bow, and remarked, I will not remain longer, for you must need sleep. Do not be frightened. There's no snake near the house—that I'll guarantee. I'll come again to-morrow evening, earlier. Good night. How I hope one day to call you mine!

Hannah, somehow implicitly trusting his word, went to bed and enjoyed a sound, refreshing slumber. It was late when she woke. While coolly thinking out what post-holes must be dug that day, the occurrences of the previous evening flashed before her mental vision. By the time she was dressed, however, Hannah had dismissed them as unrealities due to dreams worse and more vivid than usual.

Her work lay at the far side of the section and on her way thither she only counted three snakes where recent averaging would have given thirty. One of these was instantly killed by a huge iguana, which seemed to attend her footsteps. So close, indeed did this uncouth creature once venture that Hannah, who detested lizard, shrieked to find it at her elbow, appearently devouring her with its small bright eyes. Instinctively she clutched a mallee stick and struck the iguana a smart blow over the head, causing it to bound away.

By dark Hannah felt extremely fatigued. She read a chapter of the Bible, dozily, directly after tea as a preface to retiring for the night. Just then the peculiar rasping knock of the previous evening sounded at the door and thrilled her into complete wakefulness. She started up, closed her Bible, and opened the door. The little gentleman entered, took a seat on the sofa and mentioned her to sit beside him.

Said he: You look tired out, my sweet Hannah but never mind very shortly there will not be a snake on the place.

Thank you—yes. I didn't see so many snakes as usual to-day, though a horrible big iguana nearly frightened me to death.

Oh ah an iguana responded the little gentleman, iguanas are different.

What queried Hannah, aren't they poisonous? Why Mr. Richards told me they are worse than snakes.

Fudge Stuff and nonsense angrily cried the little gentleman. Don't you believe it, sweet Hannah. Don't believe it of—m—m—them.

Why you've been fighting, Hannah returned, as her gaze dwelt on the little gentleman's visual organs you've a black eye.

He drooped, in evident discomfiture, and answered shamefacedly. Oh, it's nothing—a mere accident, I assure you. I ran against a mallee stick.——

Ah yes that's always the way when you chaps get fighting.

His words gained tenderness and dignity, despite the metallic sibilance of their tones. Hannah felt his arm pushed about her waist, and heard his rough skinny fingers almost fray her soft dress stuff. The corrosion of his touch penetrated her clothing, and made her flesh creep and tingle to such an extent that, though most naturally holding an embrace between betrothed folk a pleasant and judicious exercise, she rose from the sofa and said desperately "Please excuse me to-night. I'm really dead beat.,

Well, well, sadly replied her suitor, perhaps you don't like me with a black eye. It is awkward; but true love should be superior to black eyes. Good-night, sweet Hannah, good-night. The snakes will soon disappear, and then I shall never have to leave you, and be was gone.

Nothing next morning could have afforded Hannah more relief than did the arrival of Bob Richards. In Bob's virile presence Hannah again found courage to consider her adventures with the little gentleman but fantastic hallucination, and the sensible decrease in snakes a result of natural causes.

She humoured these notions, and was conscious, of no self-reproach when that evening Bob's arm stole blissfully round her waist, their relative positions being identical with those wherein the little gentleman had so prominently figured. Yet Hannah now felt no repugnance. Bob's action seemed the natural consequence of her satisfied acceptance of his offer of marriage scrambling knock at the front door denoted the presence of a visitor. They heard nothing. Nor did the little gentleman, when, after lifting the latch, he walked forward, save the blood-stirring thought ridiculous sound produced by the impact of lips upon lips.

Heavens! wailed the new comer, heaven! What do I see? Symptoms impending suffocation were mastered, and he went on, as the couple discreetly divided to opposing ends of the sofa: Lost lost! the chance which seemed so bright of rising from the iguanidæ to humanity! Oh, could I but have wedded a woman, I should have become a man! But now the opportunity has gone for ever, and my toil has all been in vain. Here he bowed his funny head into the folds of his comforter, though apparently refusing to be comforted. Bob could do nothing but stare at the speaker, who continued passionately and fiercely, Go Hannah! Go, Hannah! Be happy with Richards—I presume that person is Richards—go, Hannah! yet remember you are a perjured vow-breaker. I have killed all the snakes, and came to claim you as my wife; and what do I find? I find you in the arms of another! What have you done? Ruined and blasted my aspirations, and thrown me back into mere animalism. Oh, I had told him I was certain—but what matters now! Go, Hannah! go, Hannah! and be happy, but, remember, snakes shall multiply here until you shall be afraid to put a foot on the ground.

Why, I believe he's a talking lizard! yelled Bob Richards, who, catching up a pick-handle, had gradually advanced near the little gentleman.

THE MOROCCO OUTLOOK.

FRANCE HOLDS FIRM.

GERMANY'S CLAIMS NOT ACKNOWLEDGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 18.

France has replied in a verbal note to the German proposal, agreeing to entrust the policing to the Sultan of Morocco, provided the officers are French and Spanish.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Germany suggests that the Police be under the supervision of the Diplomatic Body at Tangier, while France intimates that she will accept a foreign but not a German Inspector-General who will be the intermediary between the Powers and the Police organisation in Morocco.

The Kaiser received Baron de Courcel, the French Special Envoy, on board the German warship at Copenhagen, showing him marked courtesy.

[A recent article by the able military correspondent of the "Times" endorsed the view of the best-informed French officers, that France is to-day in an infinitely stronger military position as regards Germany than she was in 1870. She can place no less than four millions of trained men in the field, and her facilities for transport and strategic concentration have so vastly improved that "there is nothing to show that Germany has any advantage." The German Emperor is as well aware of this as everybody else, and he also realises that the moral force of the entire civilised world would be dead against him in the event of his picking a quarrel with France, and this sentiment, combined with the attitude of England, has demoralised his diplomacy. He has, however, frequently changed his mind before, and may do so again at any moment, especially if he had any reason to believe that Great Britain under the Campbell-Bannerman regime, would be, a less firm friend of France than she proved herself last June. So far he has received no encouragement from this country to believe that we should leave the French in the lurch, while the recent observation, in the course of a public speech in Berlin, of so ardent an Anglo-German as Sir Frank Lascelles, should dissipate any misunderstandings on this score. In referring to the efforts being made to promote a better understanding between England and Germany, our ambassador said: "The friendships which we have each contracted are no bar to our being friends ourselves, and the friendship which I sincerely hope to see established among us must not interfere with, or in any way diminish, the friendships which we each have contracted with others." Meanwhile the International Conference of the Powers has assembled at Algeciras to discuss the Morocco question, and has commenced by clearing away the minor difficulties which cumber the ground, following in this respect the precedent of the Portsmouth Peace Conference. But up to now nothing has been done to dispose of the major difficulties. The success of the Conference depends entirely upon Germany's willingness to withdraw her absurd pretensions to revise the Anglo-French Agreement, to recognise France's interests in Morocco, and to accept the fait accompli. The German Government has, however, so loudly proclaimed to its own people that it will not come empty away from a Conference of its own creation, as to make "a graceful concession" at the eleventh hour a somewhat delicate proceeding. The course of a British diplomacy is clear, viz., to oppose any attempt at a partition of Morocco either by leases or spheres of influence, to give undeviating support to French diplomacy, and to stand by France in the event of unprovoked aggression. In order to preserve peace we must be prepared for war

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISTRESS IN POLAND.

Sequel to the Revolution.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Extreme distress prevails in Poland in consequence of the strikes and disturbances. Starving people are attacking and pillaging the spirit stores.

The Government is endeavouring to arrange with the banks at Warsaw to tide over the commercial crisis.

END OF PRESIDENT LOUBET'S REIGN.

Farewell to the Elysee.

President Loubet, this afternoon, vacated the Elysee after formally transmitting his powers to M. Fallieres in the presence of the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate and the Ministers.

President Loubet expressed his gratitude for the co-operation of the two Assemblies during his Presidency.

M. Fallieres replied that he would strive to follow M. Loubet's example, and appealed likewise for the co-operation of Parliament.

President Loubet, accompanied by M. Fallieres and M. Rouvier, then proceeded to his private residence.

[As was generally expected, M. Fallieres, the President of the Senate, was elected eighth President of the French Republic, in succession to M. Loubet, on January 17. He obtained 449 votes against 371 given to M. Doumer, the President of the Chamber of Deputies. All men speak well of the new President who has been before the public for a great many years. Like M. Loubet, he is the best type of French bourgeois, being prudent capable, sensible, loyal, and honest. His election is in reality a vote of confidence in his predecessor, as it is an expression of the general desire to continue the Loubet policy, which is not suprising when one contrasts the position which France occupied on the death of M. Felix Faure, when she was isolated in Western Europe, with her enviable position to-day, enjoying, as she does, the friendship and regard of many new friends without having forfeited any old friendship. M. Doumer's candidature was a picturesque incident. The President of the Chamber is an attractive and popular personality, with abundant "go," and during his administration of Indo-China he acquired the reputation of being a strong man. It is not for foreigners to judge as between the two candidates. Either would adorn the Elysee, and no one can question the wisdom of the national choice. We may, however, be permitted, without fearing to offend any susceptibilities, to say that M Loubet will carry into his retirement the gratitude, the good-will, and the affection of every patriotic Englishman. He has been a consistent friend of this country, not only through good report but also through ill report. During the darkest days of the Boer War, when things were going very badly with us, the President was so enlightened as to observe to a distinguished Englishman, "I realise more than ever that a strong England is essential to the peace of Europe."]

DEATH OF A BUDDHIST PHILANTHROPIST.

COLOMBO, FEB. 19.

The Buddhist philanthropist Mudaliyar Heivavitarana, father of Dharmapada, is dead.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The King's Speech.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Parliament was opened to-day. His Majesty in his speech from the Throne, after referring to the lamented death of King Christian, says: —The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting many portions of my vast Indian Empire as time admits, and their reception by all classes has been most gratifying to me and trust the visit will tend to strengthen among my Indian subjects loyalty to the Crown and attachment to this country.

My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

I rejoice that the war between Russia and Japan has resulted in an honourable peace.

His Majesty then mentions without comment the conclusion of a new Anglo-Japanese agreement, and earnestly hopes that the negotiations proceeding at Algeciras will be conducive to the maintenance of the peace of all Nations.

The speech then records briefly the accession of King Hakon and Queen Maud to the throne of Norway, and the appointment of the Reform Commissioners in Crete.

His Majesty trusts that the International Financial Commission will lead to salutary reforms in Macedonia.

Papers will be laid on the Table of the House concerning the Indian Army administration.

It has been decided to order a new constitution with a responsible Government in the Transvaal to be drawn up; this will delay the elections for a few months beyond July, meanwhile no further licenses for the importation of Chinese will be issued.

A responsible Government will also be granted to Orangia.

His Majesty then says my earnest hope is that the grant of free institutions will be followed by an increase of prosperity and loyalty to the Empire.

The Colonial Conference is postponed to early in 1907.

The Imports and Exports continue to show a steady and accelerating increase, and together with the growing activity of home trade indicate that British industries are in a sound and progressive condition.

His Majesty then calls attention to the growing national expenditure, and says the Ministers are considering plans for improving and effecting economies in the Government of Ireland, introducing therein means for associating the people with the conduct of affairs.

My desire is that the Government of the country in reliance on ordinary law will be carried on in a spirit regardful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people.

Measures are being considered for attracting the people to the land.

His Majesty then announces Bills to amend education, dealing with trade disputes, amending workman's compensation, equalizing rates in the metropolis and amending the unemployed act.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

The Question of the Session.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Mr. Birrell, the Minister for Education, intends increasing the grants for secondary schools and the education of teachers.

[The Minister of Education, who represents North Bristol, was one of the chief guests at a house dinner held at the Bristol Liberal Club to celebrate the Liberal successes at the recent Parliamentary elections in the city and in neighbouring county constituencies. Mr. Birrell, responding to the toast of "The Local Liberal Members," remarked that for some months to come he would be busily immersed in the consideration of the details of their Education Bill, which was to be the bill of the session. Indeed, he was already absorbed, and his thoughts turned in no other channels than those connected with this great reform and, he hoped the happy settlement of this question. He would only breathe the prayer that the Christianity they were all so anxious to impart to the children of the working classes would not entirely disappear from the debates of the House of Commons, and that some spirit of forbearance would be exhibited by all, whichever side they represented. The Liberals sought a national settlement, and they believed that that settlement could be obtained without paltering in the least with the principles they had avowed or the pledges they had given. Nevertheless, if it was to be carried out with the general consent of the great body of the people, and no system of education could possibly be national which did not carry with it that general consent, some forbearance must be exercised and shown towards people who might have the misfortune to differ from them. It would be a glorious thing for all of them to think that one of the first works of this most remarkable Parliament, the result of this most remarkable election, was to solve and to settle these unfortunate religious difficulties which hitherto had stood in the way of the education of the people, that this cloud which had hung over the horizon so long and had caused so much irriation, pain, and sorrow should be dispersed, and that henceforth there, as in all other great centres, those [of them who were minded to give their time and thought to the cause of education would be able to do so freely and happily, knowing that they were working as part of a national system, in which the interest and the support of all were enlisted.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 (noon) to-day, and the steamer Marmora left for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

SUPPOSED MURDER ON A TEA PLANTATION.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

The funeral of the late Mr. Goss took place at Darjeeling yesterday and was largely attended. Mr. Wearing, uncle of the deceased, was the chief mourner. Four Nepalese have been arrested upon suspicion, but beyond the fact that Mr. Goss was attacked when asleep and that the body was afterwards dragged to the bed and covered up, nothing further has transpired. Mr. Goss served through the South African war with Lumsden's Horse and was of considerable personal strength. His parents are in England.

The final decision regarding the proposed amalgamation of the Telegraph Department and the Post Office in India is now unlikely to be announced for some months.

KING CHRISTIAN'S FUNERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The funeral of King Christian took place at the Roskilde Cathedral at two this afternoon. The Royal mourners took train from Copenhagen and then drove to the Cathedral, where a solemn service was held. The remains were deposited in a sarcophagus.

The mourners then returned to Copenhagen.

RUSSIAN GENERALS RECALLED.

Generals Kuropatkin and Botianoff have been recalled from Manchuria.

BANK FOR ABYSSINIA.

King Menelik has officially opened the Bank of Abyssinia at Adisabeba.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF UGANDA.

Audience with the King.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

His Majesty the King granted an audience to Mr. Henry Bell, the new Commissioner of Uganda, on Saturday.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

It is stated that the King of Denmark has been made a German Admiral.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

A great meeting was held at Athens yesterday to protest against the Roumanian action in expelling the Greeks.

The Government has not participated in the movement, declaring that they are striving to obtain a direct understanding with Roumania.

RINCE ARTHUR.

Arrives at Yokohama.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived at Yokohama.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Amicable Negotiations.

Regarding the Akaba (originally telegraphed as Tabah) incident, negotiations are proceeding amicably at Constantinople, the Turks being apparently ignorant of the facts and confused as to the whereabouts of Akaba.

THE AFFAIR ON THE MOORISH COAST.

To Protect the Pretender.

It seems clear that the steamer Zenith was landing arms and munitions at Marchica for the Pretender. The interference of the French Cruiser Lerande consequently raises a difficult question.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

Severe but Slight Damage.

Earthquakes took place on Friday at Martinique, which were the most severe known for sixty years past.

Only slight damage was done.

Earthquakes have also taken place in Jamaica and severely in St. Vincent.

AFFAIRS IN NATAL.

Considerable uneasiness continues in Natal and Europeans are laagered in several places.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. McCall, the ex-President of the New York Life Assurance.

UNVEILING THE PORTRAIT OF THE LATE DIVAN OF GONDAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, FEB. 18.

Colonel W. P. Kennedy, the popular Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, unveiled this afternoon a portrait of Mr. Bezanji Merwanji Damri, late Divan of Gondal, amidst a brilliant assemblage of European and Native Officers of the Agency, Divans and Karbharis of States, and a large number of the leading citizens of Rajkot. Mr. Pandit, Barrister, on behalf of the Portrait Committee, asked Colonel Kennedy to unveil the portrait, and in doing so referred in glowing terms to the public service and usefulness of Mr. Bezanji as an Agency official and afterwards as Karbhari of Mangrol and Divan of Gondal, dwelling particularly on his high character, straightforwardness, independence and love of justice. He was, he said, a living illustration to the rising generation and was a striking example of the truth of the adage that "honesty is the best policy." He further said that in co-operation with the late Mr. Haridas Viharidas he had succeeded in settling several troublesome disputes which were outstanding between Junagad and Mangrol, and during the absence of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Gondal he carried on the administration of the State to the entire satisfaction of the public and the Agency. It was during his Divanship that the rights of occupancy were freely conferred upon cultivators, and he had fably assisted Divans and Karbharis in all matters of joint interest to the States.

Colonel Kennedy, in unveiling the portrait, which is an excellent likeness of Mr. Bezanji, and which reflected great credit on Miss Clara Hawks, the famous lady artist, said that it gave him very great pleasure to unveil the picture of the noble friend whose official career had been just read out. Mr. Bezanji was a citizen of great repute, straightforward and honest, and an independent gentleman; he eulogised him ever since he had been in Kathiawar, that was for the last 23 years, and he had the highest regard for him in all the dealings that he had with him.

The usual vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

VISIT TO NEPAL CANCELLED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 19.

Intimation has been received of the outbreak of cholera in the Nepal Shooting Camp and the Prince's visit there has, in consequence, been cancelled. The Prince stays in Benares till the 21st, but the programme for the interval which would have been spent in Nepal has not yet been arranged. Heavy rain fell here last night, and owing to the state of the parade ground the presentation of Colours to the South Staffordshire Regiment had to be postponed.

The following official communique has been issued:—Owing to an unfortunate outbreak of cholera in Nepal, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to the Terai will be abandoned. He will stay an extra day at Benares and then proceed to the Gwalior State. The remainder of the tour programme from Aligarh to Karachi remains unaltered.

The Prince and Princess of Wales this afternoon drove to the Town Hall, where they were received by the Maharaja of Benares, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and Members of the Local Municipality. An address was presented accompanied by a silver casket representing the pillar built by Asoka at Saranath where Buddha preached his first sermon. The text of the address was as follows:—

May it please Your Royal Highnesses,—We your loyal and devoted servants are made bold by the kindliness that all men recognize in you, and the gracious lady by your side, to lay before you, on behalf of the citizens of Benares, this address of welcome under the sway of His Majesty King Edward VII, your father, whom may God preserve. We enjoy the blessings of peace and safety in a fuller measure than ever before fell to the lot of our forefathers, and in you we welcome a son in whose support and assistance your Royal father may well rejoice, by travelling so far from your home to visit this land. You and your Royal consort have proved to all your affection for India. Our fathers were honoured in the past by the visit of your Royal father, and we their sons now share their honour and once again Benares waits to show her loyalty. For many days we have rejoiced in the thought that your Royal Highnesses would visit our city, and now that we are permitted to offer these expressions of our loyalty and devotion, the measure of our joy is full. That God may preserve you, may your upon you and yours the blessings of health, long life and happiness, and that your progress through the land may be a triumph, your travelling pleasant, and your return prosperous is the prayer of your humble and devoted servants.

The Prince, in reply, said:—

Gentlemen,—The Princess of Wales and myself have been deeply touched by the affectionate greetings accorded to us in the great centres of India, and nowhere more than at this historic city, so dear and so sacred to the millions of the Hindu peoples, and I feel that I cannot do better than recall the words of my dear father spoken thirty years ago, when he expressed the intense pleasure which he felt in being received in the centre of all the nations and people of Hindu origin, and as our time in India is rapidly drawing to an end, we feel an especial satisfaction that a visit to this important and interesting home of Hinduism should be one of the last of our impressions on the delightful tour which we have been permitted to make in this portion of His Majesty's empire and look forward with keen interest to seeing all which makes your city so venerated by the Hindus and renowned throughout the world. I shall be much pleased to transmit to the King-Emperor your gratifying acknowledgment of those blessings of peace and safety which you enjoy under his rule. We most sincerely reciprocate your kind wishes and we both hope that this great city, the second city in the United Provinces, may ever flourish and prosper.

After the members of the Municipality had been presented, the Prince and Princess, the Maharaja and the Lieutenant-Governor and Staffs mounted on richly decorated elephants and rode through the densely crowded chouk of the heart of the city, the crowds being very impressive. After passing though the chowk Their Royal Highnesses dismounted from the elephants and drove back to Nandesar House. A reception which was to have taken place to-night after dinner at Nandesar has been abandoned owing to the dampness of the shamiana after last night's rain.

PRESENTATION TO THE HON'BLE MR. WEBB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 16.

The following address, enclosed in a very handsome silver casket, was presented to the Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E., on the 5th of Feb. by the office staff of Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Karachi:—"Respected Sir,—We, the office staff of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., Karachi, most respectfully beg to offer you our most hearty and sincere congratulations on the occasion of your elevation to the most eminent Order of the "Companion of the Indian Empire" recently conferred on you by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. We rejoice, and are proud to feel, that this distinction is in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by you to the development of trade and prosperity of the port of Karachi. It is a matter of extreme pleasure and gratification that the services rendered by you at so much personal inconvenience and sacrifice, in your capacity of Chairman of one of the most progressive bodies, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, as an enthusiastic and able member of the Port Trust, a Municipal Councillor, and last, but not least, an additional Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, have been rewarded in a befitting manner. Since you have been entrusted with the charge of this well-known and long established house you have proved yourself to be a most worthy and able officer in all respects. We all and others who have come in contact with you in business or other relations have always been struck by your soundness of judgment, quickness of perception, grasp of intricate problems, and unfailing tact. Particularly, as touching ourselves, we are glad to have this opportunity of expressing our keen appreciation of these qualities and especially of the consideration and strict impartiality with which you have always treated us, and we offer you our sincere thanks for the many and various kindnesses you have shewn us on numerous occasions. We are sure we are expressing the universal feeling when we say that the entire mercantile community of Karachi owe you a deep and lasting debt of gratitude for your advocacy of the cause of the town of Karachi in various ways, for ventilating through important journals the grievances of the province and writing pamphlets and important treatises on questions vital in their bearing on the advancement of Sind in general and Karachi in particular. We thank you for giving us this opportunity of expressing our admiration and regard for you and we would now beg one favour, the acceptance of this silver casket in remembrance of us and as a token of our regard towards your good self. In conclusion, we beg to assure you that it is a matter of genuine gratification to us that you have been made a Companion of the Indian Empire—an honour richly deserved by you, and trust this is only an earnest of further and higher honours still in store for you. Wishing you every success and prosperity in life."

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

ANOTHER SERIES OF UPSETS.

The third day of the Bombay Race Meeting attracted a far smaller crowd than on Saturday, but those who attended found enough excitement in the uncertainty of events. As on Saturday, the favourite won the first race, but afterwards it was anybody's day. Little Joker in the Midget Plate upset the supporters of Bay Middleton and Oriental. Lieutenant Bill found little favour in the Mahaluxmi Plate and the prices in the ring gave little indication of public expectations. Insurrection was favoured for a time, but Shotover found most backers in the end and acted up to expectations. Eed went round as a stable tip in the Town Plate and won at three, with Mooreed and False Start left out of the list of places. The most open race of the day was the Flying Plate with fifteen starters. Nearly all the owners were represented and over the distance the race was generally understood to belong to the best starter. For the spectators it was the prettiest run up the straight of the whole day, when Dormant managed to creep along the rails and won by half a length, decreased from half that amount in the last hundred yards, with Killeevan, carrying the same weight, second. The last race was the worst disappointment of the day. With the field at almost any prices the betting opened in favour of Russley Rose and rapidly dropped to 7 to 4 on, with Mandeville next favourite at threes. The latter got second place nearly a length behind Koko, a starter at eights, and Russley Rose, the favourite of two days, finished almost as badly as Long Tom on Saturday.

The Produce Plate.—Rs. 2,000 presented by Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadass, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third Rs. 200. For Country bred Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties: Winners since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 200 or over, once 4lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Allowance, ponies 14-2 and under 5lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr E C Ramshaw's ch c b m Lady of Quality, 8st 7lbs.....Melson 1
Mr Ahmed Sait's ch c b g Phil Courage, 6st 3lbs or 6st 8lbs.....Kamad 2
Mr J D Scott's b c h n Roseland, 9st .....Ames 3
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b c b g Fairyland, 7st 11lbs, or 7st 12lbs .....Southall 4
Also ran Pallmore.

Betting 6 to 4 on Lady of Quality, 4 to 1 Roseland and Phil Courage; 6 to 1 to Fairyland, 10 to 1 Pallmore.

A good start out of which Lady of Quality, the favourite, got the advantage which was increased at half the distance to a length. Roseland was creeping up along the straight, but dropped back to the last twenty yards, and Phil Courage was three quarters of a length in front. Time. 1 min. 18 secs.

The Midget Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st 11lbs.....Heero 1
Mr R R S' b a h Rose, 8st 9lbs.....Ames 2
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h William Rufus 8st.....Southall 3
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental, 8st 5lbs .....Kamad 4
Also ran: Bay Middleton, Young Gazelle, Grey Fox, Zurrif, Mint, Bahar and Napoleon.

Betting—Oriental 2 to 1, Bay Middleton and William Rufus 5 to 1, Rose 6 to 1, Little Joker 8 to 1, tens others.

Bay Middleton was well out at the start but Oriental forged ahead. At the second furlong Little Joker was creeping up and at the bend secured a slight lead which was increased to half a length. Three quarters of a length between Rose and William Rufus.

The Mahaluxmi Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1903. Distance 1 mile.

Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover, 8st 5lbs..Kamad 1
Mr W Moran's b aus g Trenayr, 8st 2lbs ...Burns 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus g Freelance, 8s.....Rogers 3
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Lieutenant Bill, 7st 10lbs .....Vining 4
Also ran: Sainte Marquise, Galley Slaves, Lamrock, Partyman, Flotsam, Nak Our, Dirty Boy, Insurrection and Jubilant.

Betting—4 to 1 Shotover, 5 to 1 Galley Slave, 6 to 1 Sainte Marquise, 10 to 1 Freelance, 20 to 1 Trenayr, tens and longer others.

Shotover ran after the third furlong, though Freelance and Insurrection pressed. Half way Trenayr showed up well and after hard fight finished three quarters of a length behind Shotover. Half a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 4 2-5 secs.

The Town Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed, 7st 10lbs.....Heeroo 1
Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax, 7st.....Kamad 2
Mr A M Bhushari's b a h Panala II, 7st 13lbs .....Oomerkhan 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h False Start, 8st 10lbs.....Melson 4
Also ran: Mooreed, Bandit II, Vasco and Chiragh.

Betting—Bandit II 2 to 1, Eed 3 to 1, Ajax and False Start 4 to 1, Chiragh, Vasco 6 to 1, Panala II 8 to 1, Mooreed 10 to 1.

Mooreed made a poor start whilst Vasco had things his own way for a few yards. Panala II, a possible, was in the ruck and at the half mile Ajax was holding well nearer the bend. Eed pulled through and gained a length in the home run. Half a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 52 secs.

The Flying Plate.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700 and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Bleach and Avasia's b aus g Dormant, 7st 5lbs.....Vining 1
Mr J C Gaisford's br a m Killeevan, 7st 5lbs .....Melson 2
Colonel Beaver's b aus g Manlock, 8st ...Southall 3
Mr R R S br aus g Killa 8st .....Ames 4
Also ran: Amyas, Dalelmar, Royalist, Thousand, Clynder, Chippy Norton, Primerole, Harpist, Martinique, Court Belle and Waymper.

Betting—Amyas, Manlock and Dormant 5 to 1, Killeevan, Primerole 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The enormous field made it uncertain and open prices ruled. Over distance it was the best starters' race and Dormant getting away kept a pretty pace over the five furlongs. Killeevan was pressing near home, but Dormant carried Vining to victory by half a length, whilst Manlock was third by scarcely a head. Time—1min. 1 2-5 secs.

The Steward's Plate.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's br aus g Koko, 7st 8lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr A E Otley's b aus h Mandeville, 7st 8lbs.....Rogers 2
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose, 9st 4lbs..Burns 3
Mr G K's ch aus m Virbala, 7st .....Melsom 4
Also ran: Petunia, Gun Metal, Despedide and Judy.

Betting—7 to 4 on Russley Rose, 3 to 1 Mandeville, 6 to 1 Virbala, 8 to 1 Koko and Despedide, 10 to 1 others.

One of the best races of the season. Russley Rose never had a chance, and Koko getting away pounded home in great style. In the struggle for second place Mandeville outdistanced Rassley Rose by three-quarters of a length closely pressed by Virbala.

An amalgamation between the Galle Face and Grand Oriental Hotel Companies is under discussion at Colombo.

The exports of tea from Calcutta and Chittagong to the United Kingdom for the current official year up to the 15th instant were 155,575,000lb. or nearly 3,000,000lb. less than in the corresponding period of 1904-05.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Disastrous Home Defeat.

ARSENAL'S DOWNWARD CAREER.

GOLF AND HOCKEY.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Woolwich Arsenal have been dragged further into the vortex which leads to the Second Division, a home defeat, administered by Stoke, having rendered their position quite alarming. This latest reverse must convince the officials that a very great effort is needed to prevent the Plumstead club from returning to the class of football from whence it came at the beginning of last season after a ten years' struggle for the right of the First Division. Now only seven of the remaining thirteen engagements are to be decided at home, and all of these must be won if relegation is to be avoided. The only consolation the Arsenal can eke out of Saturday's League programme is that Bury, Middlesbrough, and the Wolves, their immediate neighbours in the League table, were also defeated, though the possibilities of escape were narrowed by the victories of the two Nottingham clubs. It really looks now as if two of the four present bottom clubs must go down, and the Arsenal's record is only better than that of Wolverhampton, being distinctly inferior to the records of the other two.

The Arsenals' defeat must not be attributed to the absence from the team of Sharp, whose injury, received at Trent Bridge, kept him out of the field. Cross did not let down the defence in the least, through it is a fact that Stoke's two goals came from the right wing. The visitors, by the way, were without Gallimore at inside left, that position being filled by Croxton. Few of the fourteen thousand spectators were prepared for what transpired to be the result. There was absolutely no justification for the confidence which seemed to be reposed in the home eleven, but at no previous game had it been more apparent. When, after twenty minutes' play, Neave scored for the Arsenal from a corner kick victory was thought to be assured, especially as thus far the Arsenal had had considerably the better of the game. But the Stoke defence was always extremely powerful, the wonderful clearances of Roose, well over the half way line without exception, proving a strong factor in the struggle. In front of Roose, Burgess and Benson were a safe and fearless pair of backs, and against that trio the Arsenal never again looked like scoring until after the interval. On the other hand, the Stoke forwards were always dangerous when near goal, though they did not do nearly so much attacking as the opposing line.

The second half had not long been in progress when from one of these breaks away Rouse scored a beautiful equalising goal, he taking a centre from Miller on the run, and coolly placing it well out of the reach of Ashcroft into the net. Then followed more sustained but hopeless attacking by the Arsenal, and getting clear of the home halves, Rouse found a clear course between Gray and Cross, and again fired wide of Ashcroft, but into the net. There was still time for the Arsenal to recover, and striving desperately hard, they were awarded a penalty kick, but this T. T. Fitchie shot straight to Roose, who easily saved. Fitchie's failure did not dishearten the Arsenal forwards, but they were well watched by the visitors defenders, Roose saving brilliantly from Neave and others. The Stoke players were so gleeful about their victory as to suggest that they were more surprised than the defeated and the crowd. That they were the better team is very doubtful. Still they must be given credit for accepting two of few chances, whereas the Arsenal took only one out of many. Garbutt was quite out of form, and the other four forwards, whilst doing excellent work in mid-field, applied no sting to their final efforts. The home defence was strong, but not so conspicuous as that of Stoke, for whom Rouse, Burgess, and Holford played a great game.

The point of difference as to the management of the Woolwich Arsenal Football Club can, of course, only be fully appreciated and understood by those who are most directly concerned; but, without going into the merits of the quarrel which was ventilated at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders recently we are content we express the unanimous view the of thousands of supporters of the Plumstead club, outside the official circle, in deploring the publicity of the what is after all merely a domestic disagreement. Especially at such a time as this, when the club is passing through its greatest trial, fighting for its very existence, the minority might have with-held voicing of its grievances in the interests of the club until the critical period had been passed.

Mr. Hithersay, the ex-director, was ill-advised in his attempt to override the rest of the members of the Board of Directors with regard to the reappointment of Mr. P. Kelso, the manager of the club, however sincerely he might have disagreed with them upon the subject, and, certainly, his attempt to place the paid official upon his trial before the shareholders of the club is indefensible. Mr. J. Humble, the Chairman of Directors, may have appeared arbitrary when he stated that everybody must stand by and support the management at such a moment of crisis, but only arbitrary measures can pull the Arsenal through their present difficulties. Under the circumstances, the firmness of the Chairman and his co-directors is to be admired.

Everyone is agreed that the return of the Plumstead club to the Second Division of the English League would be a calamity to football. But should that be the ultimate fate of the club, the responsibility of the disaster would not rest so much with the Arsenal players and management as with the iniquitous system upon which the English League governed. By this system it is inevitable that two of the twenty clubs which form the League must retire, no matter how deserving those two clubs might be. Whether the Arsenal players have done consistently well or badly is beside the question. Upon results of matches they find themselves bracketed with Wolverhampton Wanderers at the bottom of the League table, but that they have proved themselves equally worthy of continuing in the First Division as any one of the ten lower clubs is unquestionable. The first-class clubs of the country are now, and have long been, so equally matched that the English League's laws of promotion and dismissal have become untenable, and only a little courage and honesty on the part of the management of that body is required to bring about a sweeping reform. Should the Arsenal escape from their position, our remarks will apply equally to the unfortunate club which must take their place. What is wanted is a remedy for the general evil.

Mr. W. Ryder Richardson, secretary of the Royal St. George's Golf Club, presided over the third annual general meeting of the Professional Golfers' Association, which took place last evening in London. Mr. C. E. Mieville, the hon. secretary, announced that the Royal and Ancient Club, of St. Andrews, the governing body of golf, had that morning sent to the Benevolent Fund of the association the sum of five guineas, with the promise that it should be made an annual subscription. This is the first sum received from a Scottish club. The accounts were passed. The General fund had a balance in hand of £256 10s. 8d., while the Benevolent Fund showed a balance in hand of £126 8s. 8d. The sum of £400 had been invested in the names of the trustees, the Earl of Dudley, Mr. H. J. Gladstone, M. P., and Mr. C. E. Hambro, M. P. James Braid, as the present open champion, was elected captain. All the old officers were re-elected except that J. B. Batley (Bashey) and J. Kinnel (Purley) filled the places on the committee which were vacated by W. Fulford and J. Ross. R. Larkin (Ireland) was added to the list of vice-presidents. It was decided that no member shall be eligible to receive assistance from the Benevolent Fund during the first year of his membership, and that all applications for relief must be made in writing.

Taking the field without any of their regular half-backs, Cambridge University were defeated by the

Ludgrove Masters at Queen's Club the other day by three goals to two. The result was quite as it should have been, but the Ludgrove team ought to have scored more goals, considering how many times they broke right through the opposing defence. Page and May, the Cambridge backs, defended well, but in the second half the extra work that was thrown upon them told its tale, and they were often beaten in a race for the ball. The football during the first half was by no means exhilarating, neither side showing proper form. Wright made one or two good runs for Cambridge, and Ward was prominent for Ludgrove; but it was not until just before half-time that anything was scored. Then, after some clever passing between G. O. Smith and Bryant the latter ran through and beat Taylor, Directly after the resumption Young equalised matters, Henley half stopping a hard shot, but allowing the ball to roll past him. Subsequently the Ludgrove forwards, ably led by Smith, were constantly attacking. Smith himself gave his side the lead, and a little later Bryant scored with a fine shot. Several other good chances, however, were lost. Near the close Cambridge pressed in resolute style, and Birks, entirely unmarked, kicked a goal. This was extent of the scoring.

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The following is a list of some standard works on Cremation, which will interest the pro-cremationists. Most of the works are from the pen of writers eminent in the medical profession in England:—

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FRENCH SOLDIERS' EDUCATION.

In order to test the quality of mind of French soldiers, a set of questions—a kind of general paper—was sent to 62 soldiers at random. Of the 62, 17 could not write, and so did not answer at all.

The Manual General publishes some of the answers from the others. The soldiers were asked what three historical personages they knew best. Napoleon obtained the enormous majority of 38 votes, Louis IV. came second with 14, and Henry IV third with 13. Charlemagne got ten. Gambetta was only mentioned four times, and well-known men like Carnot and Thiers, after whom streets are named, were only mentioned once.

Geography seems to be especially shaky. Four soldiers supposed that Port Arthur is in France, and five placed it in Italy. One believed Austerlitz to be in North America, two put it in Russia, and one in England. Even the geography of the eastern frontier of France is little known. Metz was placed by one man in America, Nancy, as though to give point to the alarms of M. de Lanessan, who is always reminding us that it is unprotected, was placed by one soldier in Germany.

The last question was very delicate. The soldiers were asked to say what they would do with a piece of foreign money which was not current coin. The answers were so admirably honest that one is reminded of the experience of Mr. Sankey, who on interviewing 300 convicts in a prison, found that not one was guilty. Nearly all the soldiers said that they would change the money or sell it for what it was worth. One said he would make it into a tie-pin. Here we see the defects of such examination papers, for every one knows, as the Débats points out, that all the men would have tried to pass the coin at the canteen.

CRICKET.

THE CEYLON TEAM IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. CEYLON.

THE THIRD MATCH.

The Ceylon combination yesterday met the local Islam Gymkhana under very favour able auspices on the latter's ground at Marine Lines in a two-day match, when some excellent cricket was witnessed.

The team was somewhat changed, but the relievers of four of the players who had figured in the two previous matches have the reputation of being quite as good at the wickets. There was a large concourse of spectators around the ground who watched the match with considerable interest. The Islamites put forward a representative combination and fared, according to anticipation, as well as was expected of them. The game was tame at the beginning and the scoring monotonously slow, but matters improved later on and some good cricket was witnessed.

The game started at 11-35 p.m. Abba and Ali of the home team went out to begin the contest against the attack of Orr and Joseph. The home players opened somewhat disastrously, Ali succumbing to Joseph after only a couple of runs had been scored (3—1—0).

Razak partnered Abba and some lively cricket was witnessed. Decade after decade went up, and it was not till 51 was reached that the latter batsman, in trying to make an unsafe run, was run out (51—2—15).

Nansi and Abba added a dozen to the former score before the latter was dismissed by Boteju (71—4—18).

Mullaji joined Razzak. A quartette of runs followed, Razzak succumbing to Amath (75—5—2).

Rapid scoring again became the order when Peermahomed and Mullaji got together. Three runs short of a century was the result of their partnership before it was dissolved (97—6—11).

The seventh wicket, Tyebji in partnership with Ismail, forced in the century, when his defence was broken through by Joseph.

At 2 p.m., when the players withdrew for lunch, the score stood at 125.

Play was resumed at 3·5 p. m. Four runs were scored, when Ghansas was clean bowled by Guneskere (129—8—4).

Thumbuwalla was next in. After contributing a well-earned 27, Ismail was dislodged by Boteju (131—9—27).

The last player, Azhar, then went in and helped to bring the score to 139, when the innings closed (3-20 p.m).

The visitors commenced their innings after a short interval. The opening was marked with some cautious play by Pollocks and Weiman against the trundling of Mullaji and Thumbuwalla. A decade and a-half was signalled, when Weiman's wickets were captured by a well-pitched one from Mullaji (17—1—9).

Amath partnered Pollocks but was dismissed by Mullaji without being allowed to break his duck (17—2—0).

Boteju joined Pollocks but unfortunately shared the same fate as his predecessor (17—3—8).

Weeriasurya was the next player in, and in partnership with Pollocks made matters look a deal more lively for the visitors. Eighty-nine runs were reached before Pollocks, after a faultless innings for 40, was dislodged by a curly one from Abba (89—4—40).

Perera joined Weeriasurya. At 5-45 p.m. a century was hoisted. Seventeen runs were added before Weeriasurya, after a brilliant innings of 44, was clean bowled by Mullaji (117—5—45).

Guneskere partnered Perera and put up a well-earned 20 before he was relieved by Orr.

At 6 p.m. when play closed for the day the score stood at 211, Perera and Orr having already contributed 63 and 7 respectively.

The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Abba, run out	14
Mr C M Ali, b Joseph	0
Mr A Razzak, b Amath	45
Mr D Nana, b Boteju	2
Mr Mullaji, b Joseph	11
Mr Peermahomed, b Amath	2
Mr Ismail, b Boteju	23
Mr H E Tyabji, b Joseph	0
Mr Ghansar, b Guneskere	4
Mr Thumbuwalla, not out	8
Mr Azhar, b Boteju	0
Extras	27
Total	139

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 3; 2 for 51; 3 for 63; 4 for 71; 5 for 79; 6 for 97; 7 for 101; 8 for 131; 9 for 131; 10 for 139.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Joseph	23	42	8	3
Orr	9	25	1	0
Guneskere	14	23	7	1
Boteju	13	4	9	3
Amath	12	18	4	2

CEYLON.

1st Innings.

J T Pollocks, b Abba	40
J C Weiman, b Mullaji	9
A C Amath, b Mullaji	0
W C Boteju, b Mullaji	0
E Weeriasurya, b Mullaji	44
C E Perera, batting	43
E S Guneskere, b Ghansar	29
C Orr, batting	7
D Joseph } A Thomaz } W Rozario } To bat	
Extras	58
Total	211

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 17; 2 for 17; 3 for 17; 4 for 80; 5 for 117; 6 for 189.

WANTED A LEAGUE OF PEACE.

The International Arbitration and Peace Association, whose offices are at 40 and 41, Outer Temple, Strand, has addressed the following letter to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman under date 1st February:—

Sir,—I am desired by the Committee of this Association to forward to you the enclosed copy of a resolution adopted by the Committee with reference to certain passages in your address at the Albert Hall, and to a speech of the Secretary of State for War in East Lothian on 11th January.

In view of the enormous increasing Army charges from £17 926 000 in 1894 5 to £28 1·4 millions in 1905, my Committee earnestly trusts that an announcement may shortly be made by His Majesty's Ministers confirming the declaration made by yourself, a declaration received with much pleasure by all friends of international concord and good-will.—I have, &c.,

J. FRED. GREEN,
Secretary.

"This Committee heartily welcomed the declaration of the Prime Minister on the subject of armaments and his desire for the establishment of a League of Peace in order 'to adjust these armaments to the newer and happier condition of things,' a declaration founded on the general acceptance of the principle of arbitration by the Great Powers, also on the growing inclination of nations to enter into agreements for keeping peace with each other as exemplified in the British and French entente cordiale. The Committee, however, regrets to observe that in a speech delivered in East Lothian on 11th January, the Secretary of State for War said that it was the business of the Government to preserve the Army and Navy in as strong a position as possible as an instrument of peace tending to the harmony of the world, thus giving his sanction to the fallacy that the only way of preserving peace is to be continually increasing the preparations for war. In view of these apparently opposing ideas, the Committee would urge that some announcement confirming the authoritative declaration of the Prime Minister in his Albert Hall address should be made to reassure the public minds.

Some improvement has taken place in the condition of Mr. Havell, Superintendent, School of Art, Calcutta, who was dangerously ill.

PARSEE-HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The recent interesting match between the Hindus and the Presidency has showed to the public of Bombay how far Hindu cricket has advanced and developed. It has showed that the Hindu exponents of the game are now quite worthy to measure strength with the Presidency and the Parsees. I do not attach much importance to the mere result of the last match. It may have been "fortuitous," as a Parsee paper unkindly remarked. Cricket is a game of chance, and I am one of those who believe that if the Europeans had not lost the toss they would have won the match. But the progress of Hindu cricketers is not to be judged by the result of the last match but by the exhibition they gave. Even if they had been beaten in the last match, no unprejudiced observer could have gainsaid the fact that they have made remarkable progress in the game.

The Hindus have beaten a fairly representative eleven of the Presidency, and the question now arises whether a representative eleven of the Parsees could any longer refuse to play the Hindus without incurring the charge of being unsportsmanlike. The Parsees were, perhaps, so far justified in refusing to play the Hindus. They justly asked the Hindus to show them their credentials. The Hindus have done so. They have beaten a Presidency eleven. What more do the Parsees require? It is now no longer possible for a representative eleven of the Parsees to disregard the claim of the Hindus to play them. To do so would be to belie the best traditions of the Parsees for chivalry and large-heartedness. I would be ashamed to call myself a Parsee if the members of my community so famous in Western India for the catholicity of its charity and generosity showed such narrow mindedness and churlishness as to refuse to extend the right hand of fellowship to their Hindu brethren on the cricket field with a view to prevent them from gratifying a just, legitimate and laudable ambition.

Excepting a few ill-natured Parsees, I do not believe that there are many among Parsee cricketers who would not hail the day on which the representatives of the two communities met in a friendly contest on the cricket field. The ill-feeling which unhappily at one time existed between certain sections of the two communities as a result of the childish conduct on the part of some Parsee and Hindu youngsters during a local match has fortunately died out now, as was evident even to the most casual observer during the progress of the last Presidency match. Nothing now stands in the way of a Parsi-Hindu match except the airy and imaginary obstacles raised by a Parsee paper which has earned unenviable notoriety by its virulent and ill-natured attacks against Hindu cricketers in season and out of season. Last Saturday's issue of that paper contained a most vicious article well calculated to estrange the feelings of Hindu and Parsee cricketers. But fortunately those who hold in their hand the helm of Parsee cricket do not heed the vapourings of this journal in question and the public may safely expect a Parsee-Hindu match to come off.—Yours, etc.,

MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

[Mr. Patel's views on cricketing matters are always of interest and we, therefore, reproduce his letter although his remarks have been forestalled by the arranging for a Hindus vs. Parsee match at Poona in September.—ED. *B. G.*]

PROSPECTED FOOTBALL TOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am arranging a tour of the Football XI of the Church Mission High School, Bannu (N.W.F.P.) to play various Mission Schools and Institutions in various parts of India. We hope to visit Bombay and Poona from July 15th to 25th, and I shall be very glad to hear from the Principals of any such schools who are willing to give us an invitation and a challenge.

We are paying all our own travelling expenses, but we look for lodging and entertainment to the Schools which invite us, and we cannot accept invitations where these are not offered.

The team is a mixed one of Christians, Mahammadans and Hindus, and will be accompanied by the writer, who is the Principal of the School.—Yours, &c.,

T. L. PENNELL, M. D.

Bannu, February 15.b.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE RIVALRY.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S SUCCESS.

Some resentment is being expressed in certain German shipping circles by reason of the fact that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has captured a considerable portion of the trade from German ports to India, and this resentment has been voiced in some rather misleading statements as to the methods adopted by the British firm. It is only natural that Germans should regard with disfavour the success of the P. and O. Company's efforts, and we have received from the Hansa Steamship Company a statement to the effect that the P. and O. Company attacked the Hansa Company's trade some ten months ago, and by means of reduced rates diverted a good deal of it into their own vessels. The German firm goes on to state that the P. and O. Company is actually taking cargo from Antwerp at lower rates than are accepted by its steamers from London. An interview, however, by one of our representatives yesterday with an official of the P. and O. Company showed that this was not a fair statement of the case.

The facts are these. P. & O. Steamers carry a large amount of cargo from Indian ports to Antwerp and Hamburg, and naturally try to take back a fair share from the German ports. Rates have not been underquoted, however, for this purpose, but have fallen as a natural consequence of fair competition. As to the Hansa Company's comparison of P. & O. rates from Antwerp and from London, it can only be said that such comparison is totally misleading. The cargo shipped from Antwerp is chiefly iron and similar material, while that taken from London is case or measurement cargo. Now, the trade from Hamburg is chiefly in case cargo, and the rates for this are 10s. per ton, as against 7s 8d. from London. Middlesbrough is the British port which alone can be compared with Antwerp, and here the rates are 5s. or thereabouts as against 6s. or 7s. from Antwerp. It is, therefore, evident that the statement as to the P. and O. Company taking cargo from the Continent at lower rates than from England is misrepresentation.

The Hansa Company also state that the reduced rates have greatly increased the volume of trade to India, so much so that they have had to berth extra steamers of their own, besides chartering others. This is really owing to the fact that cargo is no longer extensively shipped direct from Adriatic ports, such as Trieste, but is carried to Antwerp and Hamburg by rail and shipped from those ports, thus occasioning a great increase in their trade.

The fears formerly expressed of a threatened rate-war between the British and German firms is now lessened by the statement of the Hansa Company that they have not a pooling arrangement with the Hamburg-American and Norddeutscher-Lloyd companies.

Six and a half inches of rain has fallen in Calcutta during the past week, an unprecedented amount for February.

A WILL PRONOUNCED TO BE BOGUS.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chadavarkar, presiding at the Bombay High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Abdul Lutiff Haji Mahomed Jiteykar against Abdur Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jiteykar, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover two properties in dispute between the parties under a will, dated the 2nd May 1900, alleged to have been made in his favour by one Rahabai, who was his father's first cousin, and who, it was admitted, died on the 14th May 1900.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said the plaintiff's claim was contested on several grounds, one of which formed the fifth issue in the case, namely, whether the will, which formed the basis of the plaintiff's claim, was a genuine document and was proved to have been executed by Rahabai. This issue had been tried first, because, if the plaintiff failed on it, the other issues did not survive. Rahabai was an illiterate "pardanashin" lady about sixty years of age at the time of the making of the alleged will. She never went out, but lived in the loft of a house occupied by the plaintiff and his father. She was maintained by the plaintiff's father, who paid her Rs. 25 a month, and her rent, Rs. 9 a month, was paid for her by the plaintiff's uncle, Badruddin. She was ill for some months before her death. What the exact nature of her illness was, it was difficult to say from the evidence, but all accounts agreed that, at about the time of the alleged will, she had become emaciated and thin. It appeared that, in a suit in which the properties now in dispute formed part of the subject-matter of that suit, a joint written statement was put in, in which Rahabai disclaimed all interest in properties now in dispute. It was admitted by the plaintiff that his father Haji Mahomed Ibrahim had affirmed the written statement on Rahabai's behalf with her full approval and under her authority. Such were the circumstances at the time when the will in dispute, disposing of the properties now in suit as hers by Rahabai, was alleged to have been executed. After receiving the evidence regarding the execution of the will, his Lordship remarked that in his opinion it was of an extremely unsatisfactory character, even after making every allowance for the fact that the witnesses were speaking to incidents alleged to have occurred nearly six years ago. Even in an ordinary case such evidence would be open to distrust, but here they had a will alleged to have been made by an illiterate "pardanashin" woman, who could only put her mark, who lived a secluded life, had in court declared that she had no property, and said to have been made in the presence and favour solely of the party propounding it, and in the presence of three persons, more or less his friends. After commenting on the evidence on this part of the case his Lordship remarked that, having regard to the conduct of the plaintiff, he came to the conclusion that, though he had got up the will shortly after Rahabai's death, he had not had the courage to put it forward so long as his father and Abdul Kadar Jitakar were alive and could expose him. Upon the whole, in his Lordship's opinion, exhibit A was not proved to be the will of Rahabai. There was another point which was fatal to the plaintiff's case even on the assumption that exhibit A was a genuine document. Being a deed of gift, it was invalid for want of registration. Though no issue had been raised on this point, Mr. Invocarily, for the defendant, had urged it in his argument, and his Lordship said he was bound to take notice of a statutory objection of this kind. His Lordship referred to cases where it was held that a court was bound to take notice and entertain the objection of the want of registration of a document requiring registration, though events had been received in evidence without objection. The result was that the plaintiff's claim failed, and the suit must be dismissed with cost. The plaintiff must pay the costs of all the defendants.

SUIT BY A MOGUL LADY.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Batchelor heard a rule taken out by Haji Bibi, widow of Aga Muchulshah, against H. H. the Aga Khan and thirteen others, praying that the first and the fifth defendants should be restrained from parting with or encumbering the estate of the family mentioned in the plaint to the prejudice of the other members of the family; a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the estate pending the partition proceedings, and provision should be made for her maintenance during the interval. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Stranguan, instructed by Messrs Payne & Co., appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of the defendants. The Hon. Mr. Chinnabhai H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Dinshaw and, Wadia & Co., appeared in support of the rule on behalf of the plaintiff Haji Bibi. In respect of the suit long and elaborate documents had been filed as plaint and written statements setting forth the facts on each side; besides these, explanatory affidavits were filed for and against the rule.

From these documents the plaintiff's case appeared to be that she was the daughter of Zaonal Abedinshah, who was a son of the Aga Jangishah murdered at Jeddah on 1st June 1895. She was the widow of Aga Muchulshah who died in 1903. Aga Jangishah had by his second wife Aga Shamshudinshah, the fifth defendant in this case, and Shah Abas, who was murdered at Jeddah in 1895. The defendants against whom she had filed this suit were: H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan; Bibi Sahab, widow of Sulemankhan, and a dozen others. Plaintiff averred that the joint family property to which she claimed her share amounted to two crores or two hundred lakhs of rupees. It was situated in the Bombay Presidency in the following places among others: Bombay, Bandra, Karachi, Poona, Mahableshwar, Satara, Rajkote and Maadvi, in Iran or Persia, at Kerman, Meshed, Meshellat, Birjan, Kom, Bunder Abbas, Sirjan, Saidabad, Shaherbabak, Kahun, Minvar, Daulatabad, Kuak, in other places in India, at Bangalore, Peshawar, Simlikote and Lahore, in the Asiatic Turkey at Bagadad, Kazamin, Samiresh, Kerbela and Nejef. Plaintiff stated that in her father's estate she was entitled to a seven-thirty-second share. According to the fifth defendant that estate was worth two lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees. She had only received Rs. 10 000 in cash, and house worth Rs. 17,000, the income of which was rupees eighty per month. The first defendant had not kept proper accounts of the family estate; he had stopped the allowance of all the members of the family, who sympathised with the plaintiff.

In his affidavit against the rule, H. H. the Aga Khan, who is the first defendant, denied that the property was so large as two crores of rupees in value. He said this was a vexatious suit brought against him by the plaintiff who had absolutely no right or claim or interest whatever of any kind in any of the properties now in his hands, which she alleged belonged to a joint-family of which she was a member. He denied that there was any such joint-family. About the year 1845 Aga Mahomed Hossein Hosseinee, known as the first Aga Khan, came and settled in Bombay. He claimed his descent from Ali, through Ismail, through the Fatimite Caliphs. For the last several centuries his ancestors had claimed to be, and they had always been recognised by their followers, as the living Imams of the Mussalmans. His grandfather was the first of such Imams who came from Persia to India and resided in Bombay. About four hundred years ago, one of his ancestor, Shah Islam, sent Pir Sadruddin as one of his missionaries in India, and it was this person who first converted the Khojas, who were originally Hindoos, to Mahomedanism; they were at first converted in Sind; subsequently the conversion spread in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujrat, and Bombay. From the very outset of their separate existence as a distinctive community the Khojas had been in the habit of making voluntary contributions to his ancestors and were in the habit of transmitting them (recognising them as "Sirkar Sahib," Lord or master) voluntary offerings out of religious feelings. His great-great-grandfather Abdul Hasan was Governor of Kerman in Persia. His great grandfather Shah Khalilullah was slain in Persia in 1877. Differences arose and his grandfather, the first Aga Khan, raised the standard of revolt in 1838 against the Shah of Persia. He was overpowered in 1840 and forced to fly. With difficulty he made his escape, attended by a few horsemen through Baluchistan to Sind. When he came over to India he had absolutely no property. Under the advice of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, his (deponent's) mother had caused accounts to be kept during his minority. When he became of age he acted on the recommendation of the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, Member of the Governor's Executive Council, and had regular accounts kept of the property. The allegations of the property having been squandered were not true.

The fifth defendant Aga Shachudinshah stated that the plaintiff's claims in respect of their father's property was practically paid off.

Arguments were heard and the hearing was adjourned.

BATTLESHIPS OF THE FUTURE.

SPEED VERSUS FIGHTING EFFICIENCY.

The importance of the question lies in the fact that speed is one of the elements in a ship of war, and cannot be increased without the sacrifice of some other element. The amount of this sacrifice can best be shown by special instances. The Bulwark, Montagu, and "King Alfred" each cost a little more than a million sterling. Their speeds are 18, 19, and 23 knots respectively. The extra knot of speed given to the "Montagu" involves about 20 per cent less armour protection than that of the "Bulwark." The additional 4 knots of the "King Alfred" is balanced by a further sacrifice of about 20 per cent. of armour, besides a reduction in armament represented by the difference between four 12-inch with six 6-inch guns, and two 9·2 inch with eight 6-inch guns. Again, compare the American ships Louisiana of 16,000 tons, 18 knots, and West Virginia, 13,7·0 tons, 22 knots. The first carries 5 300 tons of fighting power—armour and armament—and 1,500 tons of motive power. The figures for the second are 7 059 and 2·0 tons respectively. Some idea of the sacrifice in money can be seen by comparing the Idaho of 1,300 tons, 17 knots, with the Louisiana of 16,000 tons, 18 knots. Each possesses approximately the same protection and coal endurance. The broadside of each consists of four 14inch and four 8 inch guns, supplemented by four 7-inch in the Idaho as against six 7 inch in the Louisiana. These ships cost respectively about £1,2·0,000 and £1,500,000, so that the addition of two 7-inch guns to the broadside and one knot to the speed costs about £300,000. is the money well laid out?

When it is remembered that the ships named—whether battleships or armoured cruisers—are really all capital ships which must necessarily be concentrated in time of war and take their places in the line of battle, it is difficult to see how the sacrifice of fighting power to speed can be justified. The argument runs thus: Battles are the supreme test of the capital ship. They are decided by superior tactics and fighting power. Superior speed confers little, if any, tactical advantage. Fighting power depends upon its offensive rather than on its defensive form—upon weapons rather than on protection. Speed is not a weapon, and does not give protection, except in running away. The aim should, therefore, be to endow a fleet not with superior speed or protection, but with superior offensive power—i.e., gun power. We say a fleet, and not any single ship, advisedly, because it is misleading to consider a battleship as an isolated unit.—"Blackwood's Magazine."

THE STANDARD OIL INQUIRY.

A curious exhibition of the ways in which the American Trusts are able to avoid the clutches of the law is afforded at present by the inquiry, which is being conducted by Mr. Hadley, the Attorney-General of the State of Missouri, into the relationship that exists between three oil companies of the State, writes the New York correspondent of "The Tribune." It is suspected that in contravention of the Anti-Trust Law, these three companies have formed a secret pool to monopolise the oil business of the State, and that all the three of them in spite of their protests to the contrary, are but subsidiary corporations of the Standard Oil Company. In order to arrive at the truth of the position, the above inquiry has been instituted, but the efforts to subpœna the officials have so far been but partially successful. Mr. Rockefeller himself in spite of the efforts of a host of "process-servers," could not be reached, and others, after secluding themselves in hotels, have escaped from the State or gone on a yacht. Only a few, and amongst them Mr. H. H. Rogers, the vice-president of the Oil Trust, and one of the ten richest men in the States, have been caught by the process-servers, Mr. Rogers having had the subpœna thrown to him in a cab.

But this partial success has scarcely improved matters. Mr. Rogers blandly refuses to answer some of the more ticklish questions, and in case of others he demands, on the strength of some statute which his lawyer has found for him, that his answers should be taken down, not in shorthand, but in ordinary writing. This proceeding naturally gives him time to cogitate carefully upon his words, and renders the inquiry exceedingly tedious. With regard to his refusal to answer some of the questions, the Commissioner who is conducting the inquiry has thought that he has no power of compulsion, and has submitted the case to the Supreme Court of the State for a ruling but, even if the Supreme Court decides in the affirmative, appeals will be taken to higher courts, which will consume further time. Thus far, therefore, the inquiry has not elicited anything except proof that the Oil Trust is mightier than the law.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

CLASSES AND TIMES OF JUDGING.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1906.

N.B.—This cancells other notices. Owners are requested to note that owing to the small number of entries, classes 2, 8, 26 and 31 will not be held.

Class No.	RING No. 1.	Time p. m.
16	Arab and Country-bred Polo Ponies ...	3 30
17	Polo Ponies other than Arab and Country-bred	4 0
...	Special Prize for best Polo Pony in Show ...	4 15
13	Ladies' Horses Arabs and Country-bred ...	4 20
14	Ladies' Horses otherthan Arab and Country-bred over 14·2	4 35
	RING No. 2.	
7	English and Colonial Hunters 14·2 and under	3 30
3	Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse	3 50
1	Chargers English and Colonial	4 10
4	English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to the Bombay Cavalry H E the Governor's Body Guard and Mounted Police	4 30
	ARENA.	
30	Jumping Competition for Ponies 14·2 and under	4 50
21	Harness Classes other Classes than Arab and Country-bred over 14·2 in Single Harness	5 20
22	Other Classes than Arabs and Country-breds 14·2 and under in Single Harness ...	5 35
27	Tandems	5 50
28	Best complete Turn out	6 0
29	Harness Classes Arabs and Country-breds (Horse or Pony) in Single Harness ...	6 15

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" February 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H LeMesurier CIE, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam

The services of Mr F Dewar the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

Major A E Roberts M B I M S Bengal is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the District Committee I M S

The Hon Mr Justice G S Henderson a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted furlough on M C from the 30th January to the 30th August.

The services of Major A T H Newnham, I A Cantt Magte are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Punjab for employment as a Cantt Magte

The Rev J E H Williams has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lahore ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Revd A P G Maunsell has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lahore ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Arbuthnot is recognised as Acting Consul for Norway at Madras

Mr F T Simon Consul for Germany at Madras resumed charge of his office on the 27th January 1907

Mr W S Allan is recognised as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Bassein

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following officers are appointed to the Survey of India as Assist Supdts 2nd grade with effect from the dates mentioned against each:—

Lieut E C Baker R E, the 12th January
" H J Coulthman R E, the 20th January
" O H B Trenchard R E, the 19th January
" S W S Hamilton R E, the 11th January

An amusing and unrehearsed effect was produced in the Banqueting Hall at Madras while Lord Ampthill was delivering his farewell speech. The electric fans on the dais would not all work, and the heat was palpably felt by His Excellency. An Aide had been unavailingly pressing the electric pushes, and just as the Governor said:—"The gloom of London will, I know, often make us sigh for the bright sunshine of Madras"—up went the electric light!

For coughs and colds.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is just such a friend. Never be without it. It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

If you will use

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

for an irritable throat or weak lungs, you will find it "the best friend in the world." It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up the throat, giving tone to the relaxed tissues, and greatly strengthening the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Consumption Can be Cured.

At Last a Remedy has been found that Cures Consumption.

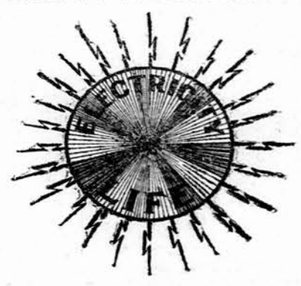
Derk P. Yonkerman, Discoverer of The New Cure for Consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the Deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and many serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful product of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 256, 6, Bouverie St., London, E.C., England. Send no money. Simply mention this paper and ask for the Free Trial Treatment. It will be sent you by return mail, carriage paid,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of consumption, if you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS CAN BE DONE FOR YOU!

You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice? Judge by what it has done for others:—

GYA:
12TH SEPTEMBER

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The newspapers have been full of politics. There have been the returns of elections, biographies of successful candidates, political speeches, and a whole world of other things related to the election. The one thing wanting—and, as soldiers and sailors think, the one essential thing—has been any reference that deserves notice to the defensive forces of the Crown. This may be thought a strange thing indeed in a country confronted by so many problems which, sooner or later, may compel an appeal to arms. Looking around us we see everywhere the sings of coming difficulties, and especially the rise of a great Power with world ambitions which aims at securing the hegemony of Europe. And yet politicians at home might seem almost to forget those great forces upon which we can alone depend for safety, and indeed for the continuance of national life. We hear a great deal about fiscal reform, protective tariffs, retaliation, preference, Chinese "slavery," religious and secular education, and many well-worn subjects of the hustings, but about the Navy and the Army we scarcely hear anything at all. Mr. Haldane himself, doubtless with the best intentions to work for the good of the Army has, indeed, told his constituents in East Lothian that the Liberal Government is "not likely to do anything that would tamper with the efficiency of the Army or Navy." We hope, indeed, that such is the case, and we are far from wishing to suggest that the amount of attention devoted by the Government to the affairs of the Services is to be measured by the volume these affairs assume in the oratory of the representatives and supporters of the Government. If that were the case the outlook would be gloomy; but it is timely, in season and out, to urge upon all who have to do with the welfare of the Services and, therefore, of the country, not to relax any effort that can possibly be made to secure both sufficiency and efficiency. Things cannot remain where they now stand and the sooner Mr. Haldane obtains from his military advisers sage counsel as to the needs of the Army, the better it will be for the country. A large fighting force of all arms, ready to proceed abroad at short notice, and with ample reserves behind it, is what he has to provide.

No officer in the British Army has a higher reputation for a practical and studied knowledge of infantry tactics in attack and defence than Brigadier-General Pilcher, and the lecture which he delivered before the Aldershot Military Society was one of the most interesting and valuable ever discussed by the members of that excellent professional institution. No army in the world is better able than our own to deal with this vital matter, for we have behind us the rich experience of South Africa and abundant knowledge of Manchuria also. General Pilcher has always rightly attached extreme importance to exhaustive training in the methods of attack, to the inflexible spirit that is required, and to the development of the qualities of moral in officers and men. He sees security and victory in the offensive, and has said, 'Always adopt the bolder course; it is usually the safer, besides being the more likely to lead to success.' Those who would understand the informing ideas of the vigorous and practical school to which General Pilcher belongs, may be commended to study some articles on the infantry attack by a staff officer, which we published early in 1904. It is extremely important, as was said at the lecture on Tuesday, that officers of other arms than the infantry should study the questions discussed, because the infantry must ultimately decide most of the issue of battles, and unless the principles of the attack are understood the other arms obviously cannot support the infantry effectively. It was not surprising to find that a somewhat solid and very steady advance was favoured to ensure the necessary moral at the vital stage, the object being to push forward the infantry to the point of decisive fire. The column formation with irregular fronts was advocated under distant artillery fire. There were various views as to the right strength of these columns, and General Pilcher held that eight columns of 200 men would have a better chance of getting we the front little observed than would a greater number of smaller columns. The use of pick and spade in the advance, to make cover—a deduction from the last war—is now to become a part of training in the infantry attack, and proper tools will be part of the equipment. Ammunition supply to the firing line was another matter discussed at General Pilcher's lecture, and Sir John French, who presided, approved the merging of supports in the firing line, as far as possible, when circumstances warranted it, to facilitate the matter. It is stated that the system of ammunition supply to the firing line will be revised, and that a method of carrying up ammunition in small packages is to be introduced. Reports received from Manchuria are making much more keen the interest felt in infantry tactics, and officers are discussing the matter with redoubled enthusiasm.

No problem is more difficult in these days of wide, extended actions than for an officer in supreme command to secure information as to what is happening in the various parts of the sphere of operations, or, having secured it to transmit his orders to the forces engaged. The difficulty applies, though in a lesser degree, to the command of brigades, and even of battalions and batteries. Galloping orderlies, cyclists, perfected signalling arrangements, heliographs, and flashing lanterns are all good in their way, but the operations in Manchuria have shown that they are not enough. No doubt the ideal arrangement is a wireless telephonic system, and he would be a bold man who should say that the necessary instruments will not yet be introduced. Meanwhile, various forms of telephones for military service have been brought forward, and the Japanese have shown us to what an extent and in what directions their use may be carried. The military authorities are now experimenting with various types of appliances, and during the operations in Ireland, and elsewhere, some have been brought into use. Warfare has now become more than ever a matter of science, calculation, and foresight, and the development of means of communication on the battlefield, and in the theatre of war, is, perhaps more important than any other part of military preparation and training. The time is coming when our arrangements for education in signalling will have to be placed upon a much broader basis, for the new methods require more scientific knowledge and training. Officers are particularly keen in this matter, and considerable developments may certainly be expected.

There will soon be ample opportunities of arriving at a final decision as to the merits of the new short rifle, when the weapon has been issued to the Foot Guards and the infantry of the Aldershot rifle corps. The test will, however, be merely against the old Lee-Metford, and not against a modern long rifle fitted with the perfected sighting and other arrangements of the new arm. A strong feeling exists in some musketry circles that the rearmament is only of a temporary nature, and that within a measurable period we shall be obliged to incur a great expenditure in order to introduce a repeating rifle. Inventive genius and scientific skill do not allow us to stand still, and questions are always arising—as, for example, from the adoption of the new "S" bullet, with its extremely flat trajectory, by the Germans—which raise points in regard to the qualities or sufficiency of armaments. We have always maintained that, excellent as are the qualities of the new short rifle, its introduction for the infantry could not be justified by the assumed necessity of giving the same weapon to the cavalry. That there is still a strong body of opinion adverse to the new rifle is very evident, and Major-General Fraser, in the "Times" yesterday, expressed the view that we are taking a plunge in the dark. The truth is that the adoption of the weapon has been carried through on the recommendation of a strong body of experts, but is opposite to the views of, perhaps, an equally strong body of other experts. No doubt the weapon is not to be judged merely by its performances on the trial ground. Its real qualities will be discovered by the efficiency of its use in action under the conditions of physical fatigue in which it will be employed.

We shall now have an opportunity of learning what the Army really thinks about it, and all must hope that the introduction of the rifle will not prove merely a costly experiment. It is, undoubtedly, a weapon of many admirable qualities, as our technical articles on the subject have shown, and we hope the men will have good grounds for feeling confidence in it. It would certainly be highly dangerous to place in their hands a rifle in which they did not feel absolute security, and which might betray their confidence in a critical time. Every soldier must regret that there is not unanimous approval of the weapon amongst those most competent to judge. General Fraser's view is that we drifted into a costly rearmament, after thinking we could produce a shortened and improved rifle at small cost and with little delay, which would suffice until we had to re-arm, but that we now find ourselves pledged to a costly experiment to be followed by another change. "Had the short rifle been at once tried by the troops on a large scale with new long rifles equally well fitted, and under identical conditions of finish, sighting, muzzle velocity, and protection from vibration, &c., the question of comparative shooting merits would have been settled and we should have known where we were going and could have set the gain, if any, against the cost and delay." That trial by the troops will now be made, and we cannot but agree with General Fraser that it would have been wiser to make it earliere The use of the weapon by the troops will be the true test of its value.

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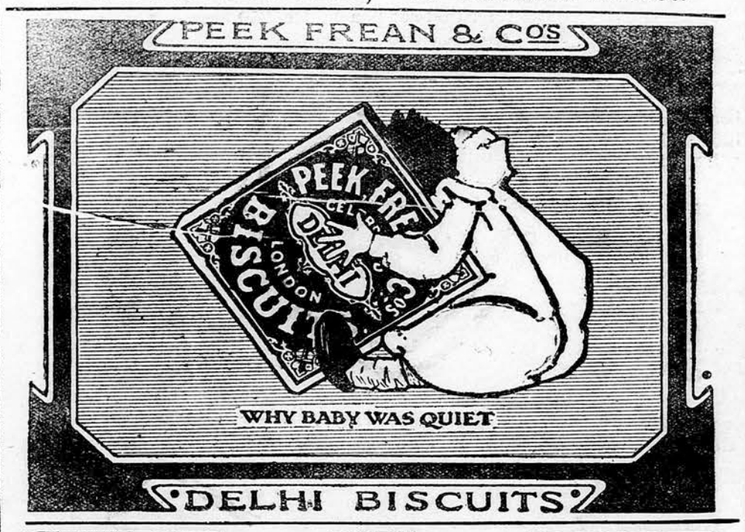

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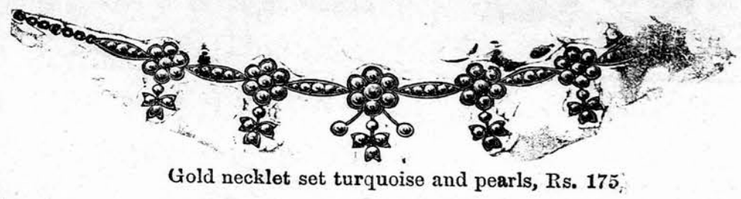

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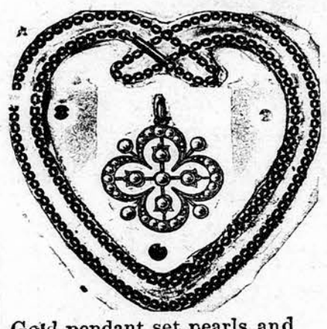

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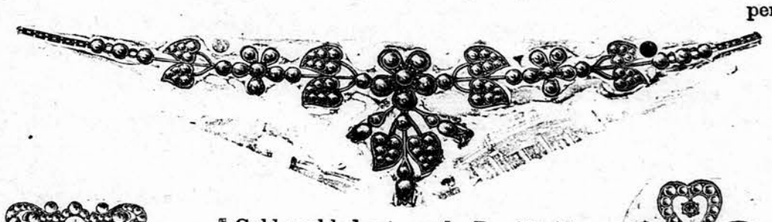

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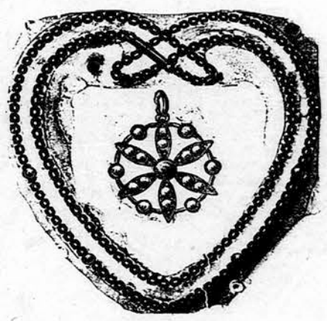

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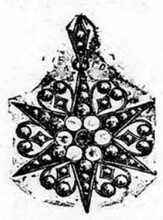

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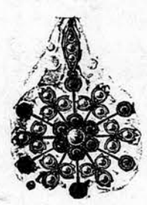

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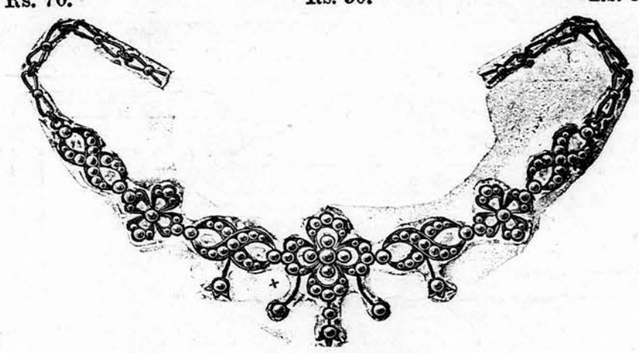

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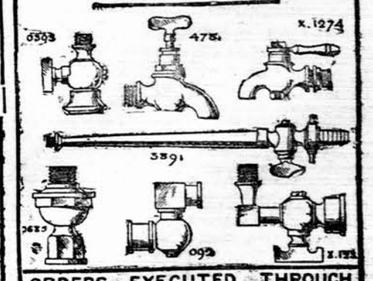

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